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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

New Things Are Invincible

- criticism of the criminal act of Lin Piao in negating new things on the basis of the history and facts of the "ancient city of Chenghan"

by

Yang Ch'ing-lin (杨 清林), Li Hai-shui (李 海水)
and Liu San-min (刘 三民)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1974)

The history of mankind develops through struggle, and the unremittant supersession of the old by the new is an inviolable law of history.

Proceeding from their reactionary class interests and nature, all reactionaries from Confucius to Lin Piao regarded the new things of historical development with great apprehension and hostility, did everything they could to oppose them, and "used corrupt and moribund things in every way to contain the fresh, youthful and vigorous things." However, this is of no avail. The old will ultimately be superseded by the new. The history and facts of the "ancient city of Chenghan" bear effective testimony to this.

Situated northwest of the converging point of the Chiho River and the Huangshuiho River in Hsincheng hsien, Hunan Province, the "ancient city of Chenghan" was the capital of the State of Cheng during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States. In the year 770 B.C., after King P'ing of the Chou Dynasty moved east to Lo-i, Duke Wu of the State of Cheng removed his capital there where it remained for more than 390 years. This happened to be precisely the historical period in which the distintegration of the slave-owning system in China took place. At that time, the "ancient city of Chenghan" was one of the centers of activities of

the Legalist school and the scene of a violent struggle between the reformist forces and the old forces represented by Confucius.

The agrarian system in the State of Cheng in ancient times was the "ching-t'ien" system of the slave-owning society. Due to the emergence of iron smelting in the Ts'angch'engts'un of Ch'engchung, the advanced ironware gradually replaced the backward bronzeware, and there was a tremendous improvement in the level of production. The "chingt'ien" system restricted the development of productive forces and the slaves still labored like beasts of burden under the "chingt'ien" system. At that time, slave uprisings, insurrections and escapes kept on occurring, and there was no way to maintain the division of land into nine squares or the "chingt'ien" system. Under this condition, Tzu-ch'an of Cheng was compelled to abolish the "chingt'ien" system and put forward the "boundary" system, which acknowledged the existence of "private land." He merged the "chingt'ien" land and "private land" for delimitation afresh and distribution to various petty slave-owners, and collected taxes from them. This led to the budding of the feudal land-owning system, which later developed into the "first taxed land." This new thing was opposed by the slave-owner class on the decline. Their spokesman Confucius said viciously: "Since there is already the code of Duke Chou, why practice the levying of taxes on agricultural land?" However, because the "system of taxing land" represented the new relations of production and the orientation of historical development, it eventually superseded the "chingt'ien" system.

Following this, the "casting of the criminal code" and the "writing of law on bamboo slips" in the State of Cheng superseded the criminal laws of Western Chou, the feudal "ch'iufu" system superseded the conscription law of the slavery system, and the "music of Cheng" of the newly emerging landowner class superseded the court music of the slave-owning aristocracy. The supersession of the system of slavery on the decline by the newly emerging feudal system had already became an inavoidable trend.

However, Confucius who "believed in and loved the ancients," actively opposed these new things. He cursed the slave uprisings at the "land of robbers," attacked the "casting of the criminal code on the tripod" as "loss of sense of proportions" and "confounding the system," slandered the "music of Cheng" as "licentious music" and "confounding the music of Ya," and clamored for "banishing the music of Cheng" and "rectification with severity." Carrying the tattered banner of "to subdue one's self and return to propriety," Confucius visited the various states. Wagging his tongue, he brought his power of persuasion into play, and tried his utmost to smother the new things. However, things turned out just the opposite of what he expected. He kept on running into dead ends everywhere, and was forced to flee from one place to another. By the time he escaped to the east gate of the capital of the State of Cheng, not a single one of his "students of virtue and talent" or his "disciples" was by his side. He was all alone, and appeared haggard and in extreme distress. The populace berated him as "dejected like a homeless dog," and he himself also had to admit: "They said I am like a homeless dog. How true this is! How true this is!"

More than 2,000 years have since elapsed, but the development of history is forever dominated by the law of the supersession of the old by the new. Since liberation, the Ts'angch'engts'un production brigade in the "ancient city of Chenghan" has evolved from a mutual aid group with socialist buds organized voluntarily by five families of poor peasants to take the place of individual operation into a cooperative, and again from a cooperative into a people's commune. In this process of the supersession of the old by the new, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines has been very violent. Class enemies who dream of retrogression and restoration invariably spring out to oppose new reforms.

At the early period of the mutual aid group, a counter-revolutionary element actually was so daring as to take up a knife and try to murder the cadre of the Peasant Association who led the masses to take the road of collectivization. After the failure and exposure of his conspiracy, he was suppressed by the people. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants, together with the organ cadres and educated young people came here to settle in production teams, learned from Tachai, regulated the mounds and levelled the land, started water conservation and power generation projects and declared war on nature. As this was a new thing unknown before in Ts'angch'engts'un, it was again opposed by the old forces. The class enemies hid themselves in dark corners, spread such rumors as "regulating the mounds and levelling the land would ruin the ecological vitality of the village" and "the operation of power-generation and water conservation projects would ruin the geomancy," and dreamed of obstructing the trend to learn from Tachai with feudal superstitions.

However, the broad masses of commune members believed neither in gods nor in heaven but only in socialism and scientific farming. After working energetically for three winters and spring, they translated into reality powered and gravitational irrigation all over the land. In 1973, the per-mow grain yield reached 1,150 catties, which was equivalent to over three times the 1965 yield before the great cultural revolution. Socialist new things kept on appearing during the great cultural revolution, and Ts'angch'engts'un started to operate cooperative clinics, and part-farming and part-study schools and set up literature and art propaganda teams. By studying politics, learning and mastering the basic line and policies of the Party and performing revolutionary sample plays, the masses of commune members have profoundly transformed their spiritual outlook.

The history and facts of the "ancient city of Chenghan" have irrefutably shown that new things are the inevitable products of historical development and possess an infinitely strong vitality. Regardless of how small the new things are at the beginning and how enormous the old things are in appearance, the new things are essentially full of life and vigor and the old things are invariably corrupt and decaying and will inevitably perish. The supersession of the old by the new can never be avoided. The development of history over the past several thousand years has in fact followed this course: New things continue to supersede old things and society moves forward step by step. This is the law of historical development and nobody can stand in its way.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique negated the great gains of the proletarian cultural revolution and attacked the newborn things which appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They described the excellent situation throughout the country as "danger lurking everywhere" with "the national economy standing still." They vilified the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadre schools as "unemployment in disguise and the rustication of education youth as "reform through labor in disguise." This could only show that they were so reactionary and stubborn that they basically could not see the orientation of historical development. Their conspiracy for restoration and retrogression by going against the tide of history could only be a pipedream that would come to nought in no time.

All reactionaries of the past were idealists. From Confucius to Lin Piao, they invariably stood stubbornly opposed to the people and invariably wanted to carry out time and again trials of strength with the people. This always ends with their own defeat and the more vigorous growth of new things. The history and facts of the "ancient city of Chenghan" have told us that the reactionaries will not abandon the attack on new things because of their inevitable doom, and that the struggle between revolution and restoration and between progress and retrogression will go on for a long time to come. We must forever be promoters of progress supporting new things!

* * *

TACH'ING OILFIELD

New Battle in Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 1, 1974)

In January, 1973, as China's train of socialist construction continued to race forward at an accelerated pace, a leading cadre of the Party committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield brought back from Peking an important decision. Once its content spread around, the whole oilfield came alive with activity. People ran to each other with the news: A new oil zone is to be tapped, a new oil zone is to be tapped!

The subterranean conditions of this new oil zone had been explored and ascertained at the early stage of the battle of Tach'ing in 1960. Its oil deposit was found to be thick and under great pressure capable of giving a high yield of oil of good quality. For many years, the working class of Tach'ing had cherished this wish: When the day comes for the motherland to feel the need, we will immediately set about tapping it.

That day at last came. Thirteen years after the battle of Tach'ing was fought in that year, the bugle call for a new battle was again sounded in the Tach'ing Oilfield.

New Pace

The winter temperature in Tach'ing dropped to 20 or 30 degrees below zero. The new oil zone stretching endlessly to the horizon was frozen hard under a carpet of gleaming white snow. As far as the tapping of this new oil zone was concerned, the situation was the same as 13 years ago: Overhead was the blue vault and underfoot a vast stretch of grassland. As the construction of the new oil zone had to be completed in two years and its production capacity was greater than that achieved in the six years from 1960 to 1965 after the completion of the Tach'ing Oilfield, the task was most formidable. The workers and cadres of Tach'ing said, "The working class of Tach'ing is known for only its tradition of fulfilling the state target and not for its record of leaving the state target unfulfilled." They demolished the original plan for the transfer of forces from other places as a source of support, and shouldered themselves the heavy burden of tapping the new oil zone.

This was a tough and rought battle, a battle calling for high speed. In less than two months after the decision made by the higher level was handed down, the blueprint for tapping the new oil zone was worked out. Close on the heels of this, several tens of drilling teams from the old oil zones one or two hundred li away moved in an endless stream toward the north.

Drilling has to be served by 140 types of work. With teams involving 140 types of work moving into this empty and bare wasteland all at once, their getting settled took a lot of time, to say nothing of getting poised for the battle. Several tens of drilling teams were waiting on the

worksite for water, for electricity, for mud and for cement.... Without any of these, the drills could not be operated. The workers were burning with anxiety and they wished that they could remove the big lid off this 100-li of wasteland in the new oil zone at once. They said that the revolution could not come to a standstill and work could not wait. In building socialism, we couldn't act like those waterfowls waiting for food to come their way--"craning our necks to wait." A battle for storming heavily fortified points to do away with "waiting" thus unfolded.

The transmission of electricity called for the installation of 40 li of high-tension power cables. A volume of work that normally took 15 days to carry out was completed by the power worker in eight hours. Early in the morning, the southern part of the new oil zone was still bare and empty. But by the afternoon, 400 eight-meter-high poles for electric wires had been set up. Powerful electric currents were quickly conveyed to various drilling teams.

Water supply called for the laying of 30 li of water pipes. At one o'clock after midnight, the drilling command post called a meeting; at three o'clock, the meeting ended; at five, forces were mustered; at seven early in the morning, more than 140 people capable of doing electrical welding work at the command post and all the 23 electrical welding machines arrived at the worksite. The third day, water ran through all water-pipes leading to various drilling teams. The job was completed over 20 days ahead of schedule.

Mud is as important to drilling as blood is to man. At that time, the thaw had just set in. On the surface of the rolling land was a layer of clay, but the layer underneath was soft and hard like "rubber." The mud pool could not be worked with machinery. Nor did it yield to iron shovels. All that a charge of dynamite could achieve was a pit the size of a water cistern. As the leadership was worrying over this problem, the drilling workers thought out the way of "stripping layer by layer." With the sun overhead and a fire built on, a layer was melted to be scooped out right away. As a well was sunk, a mud pool big enough to meet the needs of several wells had been made ready.

The high tempo of the battle at the new oil zone was brought about through fighting round after round of battle to do away with "waiting" minute after minute and second after second. It was won by the working class of Tach'ing through their struggle against the snowstorms and severe cold with the spirit of revolution plus desperation.

One day in early winter last year, Heaven seemed determined to test the will and strength of the workers of Tach'ing in conquering the new oil zone. There suddenly came a snowstorm that had not been seen for a number of years. This day, a strong wind of the 6th grade came with snow pellets falling like cotton balls in a blinding swirl. The whole grassland was instantly buried under a carpet of snow several feet thick. At the worksite in the new oil zone, the people fought a rugged battle with the driving snow.

"In the severe cold at over 40 degrees below zero, would the drilling workers who doggedly braved the wind and snow to carry out production get sick because of the cold?" The commanders with wooden clubs in their hands and with their bodies covered by ice and snow, went from one drilling team to another to check on the workers. When they came to the "1202" drilling team, it was already late at night. All the people were doggedly fighting on the drilling platform. The oppressive howling wind was strong enough to sweep people off their feet. The swirling snow made it difficult for people to keep their eyes open. On their faces, the black eyebrows turned into white ice strips and their eyelashes were dangling with strings of frozen drops of water. However, they still kept a firm hold on the handle of the drilling machine and wielded the giant pincers weighing up to 100 catties to enable the drill point to strike downward. The commanders urged them to stop work on several occasions but they heroically declared, "For the sake of conquering the new oil zone at an early date, we will stick it out even when we have to face blades, not to say snow!" The towering drill derricks shook and rocked in the howling wind. A derrick worker standing on a 24-meter-high platform had a feeling of having his feet planted on a pitching and rolling small boat. But for several hours in a stretch, he worked calmly and composedly, like a giant cast with steel.

Steel would crack and snap because of the severe cold in the snowstorm. However, the Tach'ing workers faced the severe cold of the snowstorm without pulling in their necks. For the sake of making the new oil zone contribute petroleum to the state at an early date, their revolutionary will in fighting the elements was stronger than steel.

The battle was on at a high pace. From the new oil zone came a story praising the "1266" team for its "three starts." The "1266" team planned to sink 30 wells last year, and by September 22, the job was completed 100 days ahead of schedule. They held not a celebration meeting, but a mobilization meeting for the second start. The same day a march was made toward the second objective of struggle--an average of one well per capita per annum. By December 14, the second objective was realized. The 43 persons of the whole team had sunk 43 wells. Of the several tens of drilling teams at the new oil zone, the "1266" team was a "kid brother," in terms of manpower, equipment and other conditions. The news of a "kid brother" catching up with "an elder brother" shocked the whole oil zone. In the face of excellent results, the workers of the "1266" team said, "In socialist construction, a steed must be spurred to greater speed with the whip, and one vigorous effort must be followed by another vigorous effort." They still did not celebrate their achievements and stop for a breath. A third start was made toward continuous progress. By the end of the year, they had sunk two more wells for the state.

The drilling workers sank more wells and sank wells quick. Every well sunk was equipped by the oil well construction workers. Every well completed was taken proper care of by the oil-extracting workers. The heroic Tach'ing workers all the time walked ahead of the schedule for tapping the new oil zone. The oil extraction day was first advanced from October 1 to August 1 and then again from August 1 to July 18. From the drilling of

the first well to the extraction of oil from the first group of wells, it was all a matter of 78 days. In tapping such a big oil zone, quite a high production level was achieved the same year. This was a high speed record never witnessed in the history of oil extraction in our country.

New Peaks

Among the leading cadres and workers participating in the build-up of the new oil zone, many were veterans transferred from various big oilfields in the country. But they very seldom encountered such a tangled and complicated stratum as that of the new oil zone.

The subterranean oil deposit of the new oil zone was under high pressure and there was an unusually rich store of natural gas. It was the first high-pressure gas-capped oilfield (高压气顶油田) tapped in our country. The oil deposit of the whole oil zone was topped with a gas topper. In addition, in places extending from the surface to several hundred meters deep underground, there were also a good number of layers of high-pressure natural gas. The whole new oil zone was like a "gas tiger." When drilling, the least slip would cause the "gas tiger" to fly into tantrums, and spurting would result.

In April 1913, the battle to tap China's first high-pressure gas-capped oilfield started. The "1261" drilling team was ordered to fight by making a direct thrust at the central part of the new oil zone. It was a place where natural gas was most concentrated and most active in the whole area. People called it the "tiger mouth." Not long after drilling started, suddenly there came a big bang one day and out of the mouth of the well there spurted a dark grey column of gas several tens of meters high. It was an eruption! Natural gas and water underground spurted out along with rocks the size of a bowl and mud and sand. The surging mass of gas emitted a wheezing and whistling sound that rocked an area more than 10 li wide. If the spurting well were not brought under control, the 40-meter-high derrick and everything else on the site would be swallowed up and gone underground.

At this most critical juncture, drilling team commander Hsing Ta-chün jumped onto the derrick to direct the battle, firm and calm. Like the "iron men" of those days, several tens of workers "plopped" down into the mud pool to stir the mud with their own bodies. Other comrades of this team and the people who rushed from all sides to their aid either emptied cement and barite powder into the mud pool or hauled away equipment and appliances, or rushed up the derrick to help bring the spurting well under control. After the first group of comrades that rushed up were overtaken by the fumes, another group surged forward, and after the comrades of this group were injured by the ejected rocks, a third group rushed forward. Until the well was saved, they would never quit!

After four hours of heroic fighting, the spurting well was at last brought under control. Sealing the well made obsolete by spurting, Hsing Ta-chün commented: "To conquer the 'gas tiger,' we must stretch out

our chests and hold our heads high. Knowing well that tigers are difficult to hunt, we deliberately head for the tiger-infested mountain. Where the cadres show a will, the rank and file will show no lack of morale." He led the comrades of the whole team to "pull a tooth from the mouth of the tiger" a second time.

Due to lack of experience, the second well again spurted. The eruption of two gassers in one month was really like the Mount Tai weighing down a drilling team! To give the comrades of the "1261" drilling team a breather, the leadership was prepared to transfer them to work temporarily on the low-pressure well. When the news came to the ear of Hsing Ta-chün, he went to tell the leadership on behalf of the comrades of the whole team, "If we back out for no other reason than an eruption, what's the meaning of will? Without conquering this 'gas tiger,' I can't die in peace!"

The eruption of the two gassers not only had not disheartened the men of this team, but had on the contrary, boosted their morale. Deeply moved by their revolutionary tough-bone spirit of fearing neither heaven nor earth, the leadership immediately granted their request. Strategically the whole team took the "gas tiger" as a paper tiger. Tactically, they took them as an iron tiger. Through adopting various rigorous measures, they finally sank the first high-pressure well.

On their way to tap the new oil zone, the workers of Tach'ing displayed the dauntless heroic spirit of daring to go up an erupting volcano and run the gauntlet of multiple barriers. They also showed the style of working with great care.

The first well sunk by the "1274" drilling team in the new oil zone slanted 1.7 degrees. The second slanted 1.8 degrees, an increase of 0.1 degree. According to quality specifications, the incline of a well not beyond three degrees is up to the standard. An increase in slant by 0.1 degree involves but a deviation the size of a palm when pulling a 2.5-li-long line straight. Some people might think that with wells sunk in such complicated strata, such a slight increase in the degree of slant meant next to nothing! However, scarcely after the second well was sunk, commander Chao Hsing-chung of the "1274" team brought up the question of "Why is there a deviation of 0.1 degree in quality?" for discussion. He said, "Don't make light of this 0.1 degree. Actually, it is a question of whether we should aim high in socialist construction. If we pay no attention to this ideologically, we are likely to come out with an 18-degree deviation at the end of the year!"

Through this struggle about how to treat the "0.1 degree" ideologically, of the several tens of wells sunk by this team with 95 percent of its members made up of young workers in such a complicated strata, none showed an incline exceeding 1.8 degrees. The best sunk well showed an incline of only 0.2 degree.

The working class of Tach'ing, with a heart filled with high hopes and the great ambition to scale pinnacles, carried forward the "three-old"

and "four-series" rotation. They took only three months to tame and bring under control the "gas tiger."

In the sixties, the workers of Tach'ing relied on their own efforts to scale the pinnacle of tapping China's first oilfield at a high speed and a high level. In the seventies, they again scale the pinnacle of tapping China's first high-pressure gas-topped oilfield at a high speed and a high level.

The Tach'ing workers had endless burdens to shoulder and endless peaks to scale. To achieve a new level in the construction of surface facilities for the concentrated transportation of oil and gas in the new oil zone, the designing and research personnel went to every corner of every new and old oil zone to take a comprehensive and comparative look at the advantages and disadvantages of various advanced processes known at home and abroad. They summed up the practical experience in tapping and building up the Tach'ing Oilfield in the past ten years and more, and in conjunction with the geological conditions of the oil zone and the performance of crude oil, they designed a whole set of new technology processes of the seventies for carrying out surface construction. The adoption of this set of new technology and new processes not only could insure stable yield and high yield for a long time at the new oil zone, but also could cut down the number of workers and create favorable conditions for the automation of oilfield administration in the future. At present we can no longer see oil-extraction workers running to and fro by the side of the oil wells in the new oil zone. By simultaneously operating 15 oil wells inside the pumping house, they can take proper care of oil well production.

Victory smiles on those who dare to slash their way through brambles and thorny growths and to tread treacherous and precipitous mountain trails. Only they can feel what the line "an infinite scenery lies beyond the hazardous peak" means.

A New Generation

The victory of the battle in the new oil zone, like the battle for oil fought at Tach'ing in those years, was worthy of the pride of the people of the whole country. But what is more worthy of is that a pride new generation has grown to maturity in Tach'ing.

With the development of our petroleum enterprise, the "Tach'ing veterans" who participated in the battle in former years have been scattered like seeds all over the new oilfields in all parts of the motherland. Large numbers of youths, full of vigor and vitality, have come to Tach'ing. Seven out of ten persons participating in the tapping of new oil zones, are young people. In the oil battle of today, the "Red Scarves" who participated in the battle of the sixties and the Red Guards in the great proletarian cultural revolution have become pace-setters who advance freely and quickly. They are relied upon to take over the red banner of Tach'ing advocated by Chairman Mao and to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the battle of Tach'ing and the spirit of the "iron man."

There are thousands of young pace-setters worthy of eulogy. Here we are going to tell first one of them. He is Kao Chin-ying who was appointed as leader of the "1205" drilling team on the eve of the new battle.

Shortly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, 26-year-old Kao Chin-ying came to join the "1205" team as a worker. He constantly received education and help from the "iron man" old team leader. In the sixties, Wang Chin-hsi, first leader of the "1205" team, led people to haul drilling machine of several tens of tons from the railway station to the oilfield site with their hands and shoulders. He was credited with sinking the first well in the Tach'ing Oilfield and tapping Tach'ing. In the seventies, in a race against time, the 7th leader of this heroic drilling team, Kao Chin-ying, led people to use their shoulders in place of the hoist in installing the heavy cable-car on the derrick. Displaying the spirit of matching revolution with a sense of desperation, they sank the first oil well in the battle at the new oil zone and made contributions toward the development of Tach'ing.

Kao Chin-ying was affected with a slipped disk. Late one night in the summer of last year, after working 18 hours in a row, he had to return to his barrack under the force of special circumstances. Due to a long period of over-exertion, he experienced a burning pain in the loins. His left leg was sour and numb and was almost without sensation. Bearing the pain, he was able to walk about 300 steps when he stumbled and fell down on the grass. After a rest, he climbed to his feet to continue on his way. But he had scarcely taken another 100 steps when he fell again. With set teeth, he rose to his feet again, and walked on with determination step by step. He fell almost after every few steps, but he climbed to his feet again and again. He kept walking until he could walk no longer. Then he started to crawl on the grass. Beads of sweat the size of peas fell on the path through which he had crawled. On the rolling oilfield, myriads of lights on the derricks shone and glittered against the star-studded sky of the summer night. What was in the mind of Kao Chin-ying as he crawled along on the grassland? His thoughts leaped to the whole country. He thought, "Here and there our country has either new oilfields to be tapped or new oilfields to be built up. They are waiting for the drilling machines! We petroleum workers of the younger generation must realize the grand wishes of the 'iron man' and make petroleum in the whole country flow like a river!"

In the battle of the sixties the "iron man" old team leader had designed for himself a movable "well house" by the side of the well. In the new battle, this small "well house" was often turned into Kao Chin-ying's home. Winds came through the cracks of the window, door and wood-board wall of this small house Kao Chin-ying stayed there, he was filled with excitement. He said, "When I stay here, I can hear the hum of the drilling machine from morning to evening and can see the revolving drill rod. If something happens, a few steps can bring me up the derrick to grab hold of the handle." To win a bit more of time and sink more wells for the country was, in Kao Chin-ying's eyes, the greatest happiness.

In the new oil zone of Tach'ing, no matter where people go they could see young successors like Kao Chin-ying and hear many such heart-stirring stories. Here the "1274" team has the greatest number of "juvenile corps" among all the leading bodies of the oil zone. Of five team cadres, four were apprentices during the great cultural revolution. They are the leaders of this newly emerging guidepost team. Here is the "young tiger squad" with an average age of 19 responsible for the hauling of the drilling equipment of all the well teams. All the year round, they have no fixed hours. Night or day, they show up whenever they are summoned by the well teams. Here is the proletarian group composed of 18 apprentices. They dare to challenge the old fighters and are well known on the battlefront for their quick welding speed and good quality of work....

On their way to transform the objective world, those of the younger generation in Tach'ing are lively and vigorous pace-setters. In the struggle to transform the subjective world, they are also conscious fighters. They said, "We had no opportunity to take part in the battle of the sixties. We must make up for this lesson in the battle of the seventies. After fighting a few rounds of battle under the tough conditions, we young people are made tougher and stronger." They seriously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, humbly learned from the old workers and assiduously transformed their world outlook.

Once, young worker-student Yin led a group in fitting out five oil wells with the proper installations to set a new record in the whole oil zone. At the time of leaving, they discovered a minor welding defect in the piping. It would do if this minor defect was wrapped up with some insulating material and buried underground. But student Yin said, "To work for socialist construction, we should use the nail or the rivet in the proper place. In our attitude toward the revolutionary cause, we must dare to slap our chests to hold ourselves responsible throughout our life!" At this time, darkness had fallen. Several young people lit up the illumination lights on the welder and again set to work on the welded joint. They then cut down and brought back the faulty welding and hung it up at the most prominent place by the door of the mess hall for use as a "muted" alarm bell and as a prod to their own uninterrupted progress.

In this way, the new generation of Tach'ing grew up step by step through making conscious revolution.

New Motive Force

In the battle at the Tach'ing new oil zone, a new speed has been won, a new peak has been scaled and a new generation has been trained and tempered. People couldn't help asking: How are these victories come by?

The battle of Tach'ing in the sixties was successfully fought by relying on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in triumphing over the reactionary groups at home and abroad and in overcoming various difficulties. The new battle of today is fought under the conditions of the

great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao and the in-depth development of the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work turn out to be a tremendous motive force for the workers of Tach'ing to tap the oil zone.

The rolling new oil zone is the battlefield for the Tach'ing workers to declare war on the globe as well as the firing line of the struggle against Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Under the leadership of the Party committee of Tach'ing, the workers have fought the battle in daytime in full force and criticized Lin Piao at night with implacable hatred. At first, there were no electric lights. In their tents and in their movable woodboard houses, they sat in a circle by the candlelight to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and penetratingly criticize the ultra-right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the most hectic days of the battle, who had been able to find time for a good sleep? Despite this, the workers have never interrupted their struggle to study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao's writings and criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

Lin Piao took over his ancestral master Confucius' mantle of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Therefore, the Tach'ing workers associated Lin Piao with Confucius in criticism. They took the Party's basic line as the guiding light in all kinds of work and tackled the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship as a matter of top importance. They also performed heroic deeds in speeding up the tapping of the new oil zone to strengthen the foundation of socialist regime.

By imitating Confucius, Lin Piao publicized the transcendentalist theory of "born with knowledge" and the idealist conception of history that "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid" and advocated the reactionary "theory of innate genius." Therefore, the Tach'ing workers used their over ten years of revolutionary practice in building the Tach'ing Oilfield to launch a slashing counter-attack. The workers said, "Who have come to the grassland under the sky to tap and build the Tach'ing Oilfield? They are not the 'geniuses' and 'sages' like Lin Piao and Confucius but our Tach'ing working class. Where does the wisdom and knowledge for tapping and building Tach'ing come from? It does not come from the womb, as absurdly claimed by Lin Piao. It comes through practice by relying on the guidance of the 'two essays' ["On Practice" and "On Contradiction"]." They turned their hatred against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique into a powerful force in socialist construction. This considerably stepped up the pace of the new battle.

The struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further aroused the revolutionary spirit of the Tach'ing workers. Those old cadres who made a contribution in tapping the Tach'ing Oilfield in those years are shining with the vitality of youth in the new battle of today. They said,

"The old cadres have grown older and older in age but their spirit of continuous revolution should rise higher and higher." To use the parlance of the comrades of Tach'ing, this is called: "The motor is moving in the right direction."

Should we continue with the revolution or come to a standstill and even move backward? Should "the motor move in the right direction" or "be reversed"? This is not only a question placed before the old cadres but also a question that must be answered by all the people. The battlefield of the new battle might be taken as a big examination sheet for the Tach'ing workers to answer this question. In this test sheet, what a wonderful reply has been given by them! Some old cadres have already had streaks of grey in their hair and some had gone through fire and water and shed blood for the people in the period of the revolutionary war, but they still constantly fight selflessly on the forefront of the battle today. Some female cadres are affected with chronic diseases, but they still bring dry provisions with them and walk with the aid of walking sticks from one well team to another to publicize the Party's basic line and conduct meticulous ideological and political work.

In the new battle, many basic-level cadres relied all the more on the masses and showed concern for the masses. In daytime, they labored together with the masses and at night, they shared the same tent with the masses. In the quiet of the night when the workers were sound asleep, they would creep up quietly and go to every tent to see whether the workers were properly covered with blankets.

Since the battle, organs at all levels in the oilfield have cancelled all holidays and festive days, and they work 24 hours a day. The workers praised them saying, "Our organs do not look like organs and our cadres do not look like cadres. Only in this way can the 'motor work in the right direction.' They are the revolutionized organs and cadres."

Spurred by the great cultural revolution and the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the logistics department also has undergone profound changes, and all work is for serving the front. On the grassland where the battle is fought, although there is not a shop with a proper signboard in sight, there are twelve companies handling hardware, industrial chemicals, consumer goods, grain and edible oil, vegetables, foodstuffs, etc. Bookstores and post offices are in operation, and there are barbers, cobblers and bicycle-repairing workers to serve the public in the open air on the grassland. There are itinerant doctors to give medical care and dental treatment and to perform simple surgery on the spot for the benefit of the workers. The comrades committed to logistics work said, "At battle time, we cannot let the fighters on the front go back to the rear to obtain bullets and supplies. The front is always served by the rear. Only in this way can the 'motor turn in the right direction'."

Today, the new battle of Tach'ing Oilfield has still not come to its end. The deepening of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is effectively pushing forward the building of the new oil zone at a faster

pace. The heroic exploits created by the working class under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will be recorded in the annals for the development of our petroleum industry, as was the case in the tapping of Tach'ing in the sixties.

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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WORLD SITUATION

"Great Ideological Weapon" Says Former Chief Train Driver

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "the great ideological weapon" written by kuo ying-fu, chairman of the trade union of the peking railway administration and a former chief driver of the "mao tsetung" locomotive group. the article reads:

the great leader chairman mao stated on may 20, 1970 that: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." this is one of chairman mao's scientific theses arrived at after summing up, in accordance with basic marxist-leninist principles, developments in the international situation during the 20 odd post war years. this is a very valuable ideological weapon enabling us to analyse the present international situation.

developments in the international situation in the past four years further demonstrate the correctness of chairman mao's scientific thesis.

the character of the present world situation is one of "great disorder on the earth", one in which "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains". the historical current that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution is surging forward with irresistible force. the wave of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism of the two superpowers-- the u.s. and the soviet union-- has spread throughout the whole world. of special significance is the increasing awakening and growth of the third world, making it the main force in the world peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the two hegemonic powers. this is an important sign in the excellent world situation today. on the decline and beset with difficulties and crises both at home and abroad, the two hegemonic powers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- are in a state when "flowers fall off, do what one may". soviet social-imperialism, in particular, shows inordinate ambition, but lacks the necessary force; stretching its hands in every direction, it runs up against walls everywhere. its aggressive and expansionist features have been more fully exposed and it is being isolated in the world.

in his statement, chairman mao also points out that "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust

cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." in the present world, it is not the people who fear imperialism; but imperialism which fears the people. representing reaction and decay, imperialism is certain to go from being strong to becoming weak and will end in failure; the people of small countries subjected to oppression and aggression represent a progressive and just force and are certain to grow from being weak to being strong and will win total victory. the great victories scored by the korean, the three indochinese and the algerian people in their wars against aggression and for national liberation, and the heroism in the fourth middle east war of the people of the arab countries and palestine have proved this truth with incontrovertible facts. it fully demonstrates that it is not the one or two superpowers that are really powerful; the real power resides in the people of all countries uniting, daring to fight, and daring to win.

at present, we are still in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. imperialism means aggression and war, and so long as imperialism exists, war is inevitable. in the words of lenin, "'world domination' is .... the substance of imperialist policy, of which imperialist war is the continuation." still fresh in the memory of the people are the two world wars which broke out due to imperialism's new division of the spheres of influence. after world war two though there was no big war, a succession of small wars went on without cease. after the soviet revisionist renegade clique restored capitalism and turned to social-imperialism, a situation emerged in which the two hegemonic powers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- are contending for world domination. one superpower occupies many places and is putting up a desperate struggle to keep them; the other superpower stretches its hands everywhere and is poking into every nook and corner. the contention between the two hegemonic powers grows fiercer and fiercer, and since the early 60's to the present day there has been no tranquillity in the world.

the two superpowers are the source of a new world war. to lull the people of the world, they talk about "lasting peace" and "a generation of peace". the two superpowers talk superficially about "detente" and sometimes reach agreement on some things. but at bottom their focus is on contention. the agreements are temporary; the "detente" is a deceit. the contention is absolute and irreconcilable. in contending for world hegemony, the two superpowers are engaged in a relentless arms race, endlessly renewing their armaments. why spend so much money to develop so many nuclear weapons which can be neither eaten nor

worn? only because one wants to overpower the other, plunder the world and suppress revolution. in the end, as is determined by the character of the imperialist system, the contention between the two hegemonic powers will be settled by armed force, either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. the people of all countries must therefore heighten their vigilance and prepare against troubles created by the two hegemonic powers. they must not believe in "lasting peace" and other nonsense put about to deceive them.

the chinese people have confidence in the future of the world. at the same time, they maintain vigilance against imperialist war and are fully prepared against any surprise attack by social-imperialism and against troubles created by the superpowers. no matter what happens in the world, the chinese people will firmly unite and wage struggle side-by-side with the people of the world.

the future of the world is bright and victory will belong to the people exclamation

LU HSÜN VS. CONFUCIANISM

Lu Hsün, a Great Fighter Against Confucianism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

"lu hsun, a great fighter who criticized the 'confucian shop' in a deep-going way", is the title of an article carried in the "people's daily" recently. it was written by lin chih-hao. a summary follows:

lu hsun was the standard-bearer of china's cultural revolution and also a great fighter who criticized the "confucian shop" in a deep-going way.

the merits of lu hsun's anti-confucian struggle lie firstly in his penetrating exposure of the "confucian shop" as the mortal enemy of china's working people; secondly, in his liquidation of the "confucian shop"; and thirdly, in the resolute struggle he launched against all worshippers of confucius.

lu hsun's criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius and his attack on confucius worshippers helps us to grasp the true nature of present-day worshippers, such as the soviet revisionist renegade clique, liu shao-

chi and lin piao, and to see their ultimate doom. while whetting their swords and following in the footsteps of the former japanese invaders, the soviet revisionist social imperialists sing the praises of confucius. they, too, are certain to end in ignominious defeat. liu shao-chi, lin piao and company also picked up the confucian "brick", hoping to use it to "open the door" to a capitalist restoration. lin piao, betraying our party and country, tried desperately to flee to the soviet revisionists. he, too, dug his own grave and came to a shameful end.

throughout long centuries in china, confucian ideas were developed into an ideological system for the defence and consolidation of the feudal system. during the 1919 may fourth movement, (the chinese people's revolutionary movement to fight against imperialism and feudalism), the slogan "down with the confucian shop" was raised and fierce attacks on confucius and confucian thought were made. lu hsun, the bravest fighter in this struggle, revealed the fact that the confucian shop was the sworn enemy of china's working people.

the old society and the old moral code were man-eaters: this was the central theme of many of lu hsun's works during the may fourth period. he held that the old civilization, represented by confucius, was "only a feast of human flesh prepared for the rich and mighty." in lu hsun's fight against confucianism, he paid special attention to the question of women and young people, pointing out that such moral precepts as filial piety and chastity were means of controlling and enslaving the people.

lu hsun exposed those who called for a return to the past as "murderers of the present" and their vaunted "national essence" from the confucian shop as an ulcer on the body of the chinese nation. he appealed to his countrymen to rise up to wipe out the man-eaters and create a new age in china's history. this thorough-going and uncompromising spirit fully characterizes the mainspring of the may fourth cultural revolution.

in 1925 after the right wing of the bourgeois class, represented by hu shih and others, were bought off by the government of the northernwarlords, they vociferously advocated "worship confucius and study his doctrines". in his "study of the classics in the last fourteen years" and other essays, lu hsun not only disclose the reactionary role played by confucianism at that time but provide a penetrating analysis of the origin and development of the confucius cult. in these works, he successfully integrates the clarification of the issues of his times with an exposure of the historical background.

lu hsun shrewdly points out that confucian emphasis on the "will of heaven" was simply another of his devices to delude people. he laid bare the fraud of confucius'

claim of knowing the "decrees of heaven" and showed up the so-called sage as an out-and-out political swindler.

confucius did his utmost to advocate a "return to the rites", meaning by this a return to the old order, the slave system. the "rites" were the monopoly of the oppressors and were upheld by force. there was no need of "rites" for the common people, who could be, and often were, crushed to death. analyzing these confucian ideas, lu hsun stripped them of their hypocritical mantle and revealed the harsh nature of the reactionary oppression. more significantly, lu hsun pointed the way: only by violence, could the people's bonds of slavery -- the "rites" -- be broken.

"jen" (benevolence) is the central concept of confucianism. to abide by the system prescribed by the rites called for the cultivaion of "benevolence". all worshippers of confucius through the ages glorified "jen" as a political and ethical ideal for the whole people. in 1934, in "random thoughts after illness" lu hsun comments on the statement made by mencius, a faithful disciple of confucius: "a gentleman keeps away from the kitchen". lu hsun goes to the heart of the matter: the gentleman wanted to eat beef but was too kind-hearted to watch the ox trembling before the slaughterer; so he went away, coming back only after the beefsteak had been made ready, when he proceeded to chew it slowly. since the beefsteak could not tremble, it no longer offended his sensibilities. with his mind at ease, he ate with gusto, picked his teeth, rubbed his belly and remarked: "all things are contained within me." to step aside for a while then come back and eat, this is "benevolence". keeping away from the kitchen in order to eat meat and drink blood demonstrates the hypocrisy of this kind of benevolence. the reactionary preachings of confucian "benevolence" to tame the oppressed into enduring reactionary rule reminds one of lenin's words: "the priest is required to console the oppressed".

in settling accounts with confucius and his doctrines, lu hsun was battling the adverse currents of all shades in confucius worship. in exposing the criminal purposes of the imperialist praise and veneration of the feudal culture of the confucian shop, lu hsun shows how they were using the decadent culture to govern the chinese nation, not caring in the least about the chinese people, and quite prepared to let them rot.

during the reactionary kuomintang regime, lu hsun pointed out: "the world today is often governed by confucian ideas of benevolence and righteousness under the protection of machine-guns." in 1934, the central committee of the kuomintang adopted a resolution on confucius worship and sacrifice to the "sage". when the japanese imperialists invaded china, they clamoured for establishing a "paradise under the kingly way" and "reviving the teachings of confucius". hu shih also advised the

aggressors to "win the hearts of the people" by means of the "kingly way". the renegades wang ming, liu shao-chi and chen po-ta too urged co-existence with the kuomintang reactionaries in the name of "benevolence" or "loyalty and forbearance".

Supported and encouraged by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the people's great revolution guided by this line, lu hsun displayed the dauntless revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and launched relentless struggles against those who advocated reverence for confucius. he made it clear that the worship of confucius was nothing but a screen for the aggression and atrocities perpetrated by imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries. he pointed out that the japanese aggressors advocated "sino-japanese friendship" and the "kingly way of benevolent neighbours" as a cover for their guillotines draped with japanese flags. he also stripped of all subterfuge the reactionary nature of the kuomintang's grand sacrifice to confucius and their repair of confucian temples amidst the devastation of war, plague, flood, drought and locust.

hitting the nail squarely, lu hsun made clear that the worshipping of confucius was a way to "enslave the minds of the people". the chinese reactionaries boosted the worship of confucius and imposed their dictatorship in the field of culture in order to pave the way for the enemy and to serve the aggressors. he wrote scathingly: "nothing is more important than worshipping confucius, nothing more urgent than exalting confucianism. so, provided this is done, we can knuckle under to any new regime." these scum of the chinese nation are capable of selling anything; they will sell their own souls and their own country. the worshippers of confucius were a bunch of renegades and traitors completely shameless and devoid of moral integrity.

in his "confucius in modern china", lu hsun gives a penetrating analysis of the history of confucius worship in china, summed up the struggles since the start of the twentieth century between those who worshipped confucius and those who were opposed and made an over-all criticism of all confucian worshippers ancient and modern. he points out: "it was those in authority who raised confucius up in china. ... he had nothing to do with the ordinary people. ..." those in power had their own ulterior motives. they used the worship of confucius as a brick to knock on doors. "a brick to knock on doors", this biting metaphor truly reveals confucius' reactionary role in history, and sums up the true nature and subterfuges of all reactionaries who advocate veneration of confucius. this scientific summary of the experience of class struggle through long periods of history helps us understand the complex phenomena in political struggles and gives us fresh strength to carry on the fight.

Lu hsun recalled how yuan shih-kai (a minister of the ching dynasty and a warlord) had used confucius as a brick to open a door, "but since times had changed they all failed utterly, ... and dragged confucius down into a yet more lamentable position." this showed that the feverish worship of confucius was bound to come to defeat and would step up the end of the confucian shop.

Lu hsun's confidence of victory in his struggle derived from firm belief in the great strength of the people and the bright future of the people's revolution. he knew very well the revolutionary dialectic: where there is oppression there is resistance. while those in authority wanted to raise confucius up, the people wanted to knock him down. the so-called "sage" was not wise and the "witless mob" was not witless. this truth, as lu hsun penetratingly summed up, has thoroughly reversed the two thousand year old confucian conclusion and is of the greatest historic and revolutionary significance.

YOUNG STAGE ARTISTS

Successful Young Artists on Chinese Stage

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on art and literature, many successful young stage artists have come to the fore in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution. outstanding among them are the peking opera singer li kuang and the ballerina yu tai-ti. they are good at portraying the militant life of worker-peasant-soldier heroes and conveying their ideas and feeling.

the young artists have fairly high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and learn from workers, peasants and soldiers at the grassroots level so as to remould their own world outlook and deepen their understanding of the ideas and feeling of the working people. they have earnestly studied the experience in the creation of the model revolutionary theatrical works and made painstaking efforts to present workers, peasants and soldiers well.

li kuang of the china peking opera troupe plays the part of chao yung-kang, the hero in the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains".

the story of the opera is about how the chinese people waged a people's war against the japanese invaders on the north china plains. chao yung-kang, a platoon commander of the eighth route army, is resourceful and courageous. he has warm love for the people and deep-seated hatred for the enemy and staunchly carries out chairman mao's military line. he leads a guerrilla unit into the enemy's rear. the guerrillas act in coordination with the main forces to smash the enemy's offensive. he plays in eight scenes of the ten-scene opera with much singing and plenty of acrobatic feats as well as difficult dance movements.

in order to present the proletarian hero chao yung-kang well, li kuang studied chairman mao's theories on military affairs and the history of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and modestly learned from veteran revolutionary fighters to enhance his own political consciousness. he is skilled at acrobatic fighting because he used to play the role of warriors in the peking opera. but he still had to make great efforts to improve his singing, dialogue and acting so as to bring to life the proletarian hero by diverse ways of artistic presentation. he practised hard and solicited the opinions of other people. he sang every line of the lyrics and practised every movement in acting many times before experienced actors for improvement.

li kuang and other members of the china peking opera troupe repeatedly went among workers, peasants and soldiers and accepted their re-education. he worked with several other comrades to devise new techniques to show how the guerrillas courageously and ingeniously fight the enemy with whips and grain sacks.

li kuang said: "chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature shows me the way forward and the party and people have brought me up. this is why i am able to play the part of the hero chao yung-kang." he started his stage life in 1960 after graduating from the china opera school. at that time the revisionist chou yang and company had usurped the leadership of art and literature. they set up a peking opera troupe composed almost entirely of young actors to perform so-called famous operas eulogizing emperors, kings, prime ministers and generals and self-styled modern operas that distorted the images of workers, peasants and soldiers. this was aimed at creating public opinion for a capitalist restoration.

during the cultural revolution li kuang studied chairman mao's works hard and made a penetrating criticism of the revisionist line on art and literature. he came to recognize more clearly that artists must work whole-heartedly to portray proletarian heroes so that revolutionary art and literature could truly serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. in the current movement to criticize lin piao

and confucius. li kuang cited his own experience to criticize the idealist a prior concepts spread by lin piao and company. he said: "lin piao asserted that art and literary creation depended on 'inspiration'. in playing the role of chao yung-sang, i've never relied on 'inspiration'. i owe my political and artistic progress to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and education by workers, peasants and soldiers as well as my own efforts. the fallacy peddled by lin piao was aimed at denying the necessity for artists and writers to receive re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment."

yu lei-ti, a young ballerina who plays the heroine wu ching-hua in the modern revolutionary ballet "red detachment of women", finished training at a school of dancing and made her debut on the revolutionary stage during the cultural revolution. she is also cast for the leading parts in "the white haired girl" and a new ballet being presented tentatively by the china dance drama troupe.

born in a worker's family, yu lei-ti began training as a ballerina at the china school of dancing at the age of eleven. the school authorities, affected by the revisionist line on art and literature, insisted that the young trainees must try to appreciate and study the way of life and emotions of the bourgeoisie, nobles and fairies and imitate their "graceful" carriage before they could become superb ballet dancers. "the sole purpose of the revisionist line on art and literature was to turn us into intellectual aristocrats singing the praises of the bourgeoisie", yu lei-ti said.

in playing the parts of revolutionary heroes, she continued, one must learn from them assiduously. "i've been learning from wu ching-hua all the time," she said. wu ching-hua, the heroine in "red detachment of women", is a young slave girl who starts from spontaneous rebellion and, through education by the party, finally matures into an advanced proletarian fighter. portrayal of such a heroine is a new venture unprecedented on the ballet stage. although yu lei-ti was able to execute the prescribed dance movements when she first took up the role, she failed to bring forth the revolutionary disposition of the heroine. an example in this regard was the presentation of the scene which shows how wu ching-hua, having escaped from the despot's dungeon, is caught and beaten black and blue and faints away in the coco-palm forest, and how she comes to in the rain and, ignoring cold, hunger and the sore from whipping, struggles up to find her way to brightness. the movements for this scene were designed on the basis of a delicate step on point called bourree couru in classic ballet. if these movements were executed strictly according to convention, they might

carry a sentimental note so characterist c of the classic ballet and therefore mar the image of the heroine.

with the help of the party organization, yu lei-ti went among workers and peasants, participated in productive labour and attended reports on the labouring people's past suffering and present happy life. she also called on veteran revolutionaries to learn about their courageous exploits in breaking through white terror to reach the revolutionary centre of yenan during the war years. all this enabled her to acquire a deeper understanding of wu ching-hua's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and feeling that stem from her suffering of blood and tears.

to do a good job in playing the part of wu ching-hua, yu lei-ti took up training in traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship on top of her regular practice in the basic skills of ballet. these training sessions involved vigorous and strenuous practices. but she has persisted in training for the revolution over the years, encouraging herself with wu ching-hua's unyielding revolutionary spirit.

thanks to her conscientious learning from and fairly deep understanding of wu ching-hua's thinking and feeling, yu lei-ti has been able to instil great enthusiasm and vitality into her performance, winning favourable comments from the audience.

RURAL-EDITION BOOKS

China Re-Edits Books for Villages

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the first series of 25 books, re-edited as part of a collection of "rural edition books", are now being distributed in the countryside throughout china under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the people's publishing house and other departments concerned last august organized a special group for selecting and compiling the collection in line with chairman mao's teachings on grasping the class struggle in the ideological field and on paying attention to bringing up successors to the revolution. the group selected a number of latest popular books.

the collection is composed of works on politics, social and natural sciences, literature and art, and reference books. it caters to educated young people who have settled in the countryside, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at the grass-roots level.

some of the books facilitate the study of the documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china; others are associated with the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the collection includes "carry the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end", "chin shih huang (first emperor of the chin dynasty) was an expert in laying more stress on the present than on the past", "study new party constitution conscientiously" and "educate peasants in party's line".

"chen yung-kuei and other comrades on the experience of tachai and hsiyang" and "story about the tachai people" are among those works aimed at promoting the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. also issued as part of the collection are: "on the march" and "crimson rain", novels; a selection of revolutionary songs entitled "new songs on battlefront of revolution"; "crossbreeding main crops" and "prevention and treatment of pig diseases".

more books will soon come off the press. they include "pages from a collective diary" and "morning glow", which record the experiences of city-bred educated young people who have settled and steeled themselves in the countryside; a novel, "the bright road" (second volume); and "basic knowledge on rural electrification".

MEDICAL WORKERS

Medical Workers in North China City Tour Villages

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 20, 1974)

medical teams composed of more than 300 staff members of tientsin hospitals have been touring the outskirts of the city since the beginning of this year. they have trained large numbers of local medical personnel and "barefoot doctors", and helped consolidate and develop rural cooperative medical service.

this is a measure to implement chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." during the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 5,600 medical workers of the city have gone to work or settle in kwangsi, inner mongolia and ningsia and contributed to the improvement of medical service in these border areas.

more than 30 tientsin hospitals have again sent experienced doctors of western and traditional chinese medicine to the outskirts of the city this year. they went from door to door to treat patients in villages in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", and were warmly received by the peasants.

over 30 medical workers, including department heads and physicians-in-charge, from a tientsin district have toured one-third of the chinghai county's 300 production brigades in a few months. they also helped train surgeons for a commune clinic and set up wards and an operation theatre.

the wangchingto people's commune is the largest in wuching county on the outskirts. members of the medical team from the hopei district were available at any hour. they paid medical calls in all weathers.

the mobile medical teams combine chinese medicine with western. they encourage local people to gather, grow and use medicinal herbs. this helps the commune members cut down medical expenses and consolidate the cooperative medical service in the countryside.

one medical team helped commune peasants grow more than ten hectares of medicinal herbs. this provides all the herbs the commune needs and a surplus to supply other places. the team has helped the commune and its production brigades set up workshops to prepare medicinal herbs.

the urban medical workers enthusiastically help local "barefoot doctors" improve their medical skills. together,

they make medical calls and perform operations. many "barefoot doctors" can now diagnose and handle minor cases. some can perform ordinary operations and treat common and recurrent diseases.

the medical team touring chinghai county cured a peasant suffering from bedwetting for 30 years by acupuncture treatment. in the course of the treatment, members of the team explained the method in detail to "barefoot doctors".

with the help of "barefeet doctors", urban medical workers spread knowledge about environmental sanitation. they help the peasants improve water sources, dispose night-soil and remove breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes.

they also help "barefoot doctors" spread the knowledge of planned parenthood and perform operations for this purpose.

several hundred medical workers in tientsin have made great progress in remoulding their thinking during their rural medical tours. li yun-ke, a pediatrician of chinkangchiao hospital, learned from "barefoot doctors", who gave treatment to poor and lower-middle peasants while taking part in farm work. he criticized himself for fearing hardship and fostered the style of hard work in treating poor and lower-middle peasants.

PUMPING STATIONS

Big Pumping Station Built in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 21, 1974)

a big pumping station has been completed in the middle reaches of the lishui river, one of the major waterways in central china's hunan province.

equipped with 35 water-turbine pumps, it brings water from the river to more than 20,000 hectares of farmland in linli county.

the project has helped double the county's acreage of farmland that gives stable yield irrespective of drought or water-logging. grain output in linli county last year was 42 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

started in the autumn of 1966, the project also involved the building of 12 electric pumping stations and 1,100 kilometres of trunk and branch canals, which link up 90-odd small and medium-sized reservoirs and thousands of ponds.

eighty per cent of the 40,000 hectares of farmland in linli are scattered on hill slopes. for generations, shortage of water hampered the progress of agriculture.

after liberation, people throughout the county acted on chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", and went all out to improve the situation by building 59 reservoirs and repairing or expanding over 20,000 ponds. but the problem was not solved completely, owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. drought remained a constant menace.

inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, people in linli county decided to build a water-turbine pumping station at the foot of the chingshan mountain. more than 60,000 people began working on the project in 1966. the builders, old and young, men and women, all worked in high spirits and with a fixed determination to accelerate the pace of socialist construction as a reply to liu shao-chi's attempt to restore capitalism.

in the seven ensuing years, they used twice as many workdays and completed twice as much stone and earth work on this project as the county did on all water conservancy projects in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. many engineering operations were completed in half the scheduled time.

in view of the county's small rural population and the dimensions of the project, some people at first suggested asking the state for help in fund, equipment and technique. but the commune members, cadres and technicians refused to do so. they studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and criticized the fallacy spread by liu shao-chi and company that "peasants should concentrate on farming and the state will foot the bills". this raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they said: "we should first of all rely on our collective strength and should not ask the state for anything we can manage by our own efforts."

they made tools and other equipment and learned to do the job in the course of practice. seventy per cent of the funds for the project were raised by people's communes and production teams. in their efforts to practise economy, they made over ten tons of nails from waste wire with a machine of their own devising and went uphill to cut 350 tons of bamboos and rattan to make the baskets for carrying earth.

"the masses have boundless creative power." this was borne out by the peasant builders. it was a hard job to put up the 35 water turbine pumps, each weighing five tons, without hoisting apparatus and experienced technicians. relying on their own wisdom and hard work, they finished the job in 40 days.

the principle of self-reliance not only fired the people's revolutionary spirit but fostered a great number of new people. through work on the construction sites, 3,400 people learned to do technical jobs successfully. among them were five young people, who had no more than junior middle school education before but became experts in surveying work by learning on the job. in six years, they walked 15,000 kilometres and climbed hundreds of hills, surveying for 49 canals and more than 50 dams, aqueducts and culverts.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the people of linli county used their achievements to denounce lin piao's criminal attack on the great proletarian cultural revolution and further heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. they expressed their determination to go on improving farming conditions and strive for still better harvests as a concrete action to consolidate the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds National Swimming Selective Trials for Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

china's national swimming selective trials for the 7th asian games were held here on may 18 and 19.

over seventy swimmers coming from various parts of the country participated in the trials. huang chi-shih and chang wei-min, two taiwan-born compatriots residing in japan, also participated. they were given a warm welcome by the spectators.

two national records were improved yesterday. lo chao-ying from kwangtung province broke the national record with a time of 58.2 seconds in the men's 100-metre butterfly-stroke. feng ya-ping, a girl swimmer from

szechwan province, improved the national record in the women's 200-metre individual medley with a time of two minutes 41.5 seconds. chiang ai-ho, another girl swimmer from szechwan, improved two national junior records at the two-day trials.

the average age of the participants is seventeen and the youngest only thirteen, most of them are swimming activists emerged from mass swimming activities all over china. the selective trials witnessed the vigorous revolutionary spirit, vitality and improved skills of chinese swimmers tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

swimming is one of the chinese people's favourite sports. at present, swimming is one of the main training items on the curriculum of the spare-time sports schools for juniors in various parts of the country, which have brought up numerous swimming activists for china. a large number of promising junior swimmers are growing up sturdily. swimming is now very popular in many rural people's communes. kiangsu swimmer tseng kuei-ying, an educated youth settled in the countryside, has broken the national records for women's freestyle events on many occasions. while taking part in physical labour in the countryside, she enthusiastically went in for swimming along with her fellow commune members. she participated in the selective trials.

china's swimmers taking part in the selective trials for the 7th asian games were unanimous that they would learn from sportsmen of other asian countries, strengthen unity with them and make their share of contributions to the promotion of friendship among the people of various asian countries, to the development of swimming in asia and to the success of the coming 7th asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

England Badminton Team Leaves Changsha for Peking

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 20, 1974)

the england badminton team led by stuart wyatt, president of the badminton association of england, and peter birtwistle wound up its friendly visit to hunan province and left here for peking by air this afternoon.

the visitors arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train on the morning of may 18 and were guests at a luncheon given in their honour by the hunan branch of the chinese badminton association.

yesterday evening, the england team played a friendly match with a combined team with players from fukien, kwangtung, chekiang, yunnan and hunan provinces and shanghai at the hunan indoor stadium. in the contest, eight matches were played in men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles. honours were evenly split with each team winning four matches. the exciting matches drew warm applause from the stands.

while in hunan, the guests made a special trip to shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, and visited chairman mao's birthplace. they visited the hunan provincial no.1 teachers institute in changsha, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

upon its arrival and departure from changsha, the england badminton team was greeted and seen off at the railway station and airport by leading members of the hunan branch of the chinese badminton association and representatives of badminton players.

CHINA AND CANADA

Relative of Dr. Norman Bethune Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

mrs. janet e. cornell and other relatives of dr. norman bethune of canada wound up their visit to peking and left by air this morning for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Congolese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this morning with the congolese journalists' delegation led by laurent mann, minister of information.

the members of the delegation present on the occasion were alphonse koumba-boucka, gilbert malapet, pascal ameya nguya, luc malonga and jean matanzala.

congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua was present.

also present were leading members of peking press circles lu ying, shieh li-fu and yang chao-lin; yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry, and staff member hsieh hsieh-ho.

Congolese Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Congolese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

dieudonne itoua, congolese ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon for the visiting congolese journalists' delegation led by laurent mann, minister of information.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao, leading members of peking press organizations lu ying, hsieh li-fu and yang chao-lin and leading members of organizations concerned yen hung-liang, chao yuan, chang keng-ho, wang fu-lin and hsueh kung-cho.

attending also were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the secretariat of the association, and diplomatic envoys of some african countries to china.

Samdech Sihanouk Meets Congolese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, met at the mansion of the head of state here at noon today the visiting congolese minister of information laurent mann and all members of the congolese journalists' delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion was congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President Makarios Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus and the other distinguished guests from cyprus accompanying the president on the visit to china left peking by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, and foreign minister chi peng-fei, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and cyprus and was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of cyprus and china. president makarios, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men from the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when president makarios and the other guests bid farewell to the crowd, the young people performed dances and the well-wishers waved flowers, coloured streamers and the national flags of china and cyprus. they shouted slogans, wishing that the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be consolidated and developed constantly. the guests waved back to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu also accompanied the guests on their visit to shanghai.

President Makarios Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 21, 1974)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus arrived here from peking by special plane today on the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

president makarios was given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and leading members of the shanghai units of the chinese people's liberation army and other departments concerned as well as more than 2,000 shanghai people.

shanghai today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus. colourful bunting and huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome fluttered along the main thoroughfare in the city and hung from tall buildings. the national flags of china and cyprus flew at the hungchiao airport. president makarios and other distinguished guests from cyprus alighted from the plane amidst strains of music and the beating of drums and gongs. vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others stepped forward to shake hands with the distinguished guests and welcomed them in shanghai. president makarios then met the crowd of well-wishers. waving flowers and streamers, the exuberant youngsters performed dances to convey the profound friendship of the shanghai people for the people of cyprus. president makarios waved to the crowd in acknowledgement and was photographed with them. driving to the guest house in a fleet of motorcades, the guests were applauded by shanghai people along the route.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to shanghai were also vice-foreign minister ho ying and others.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of President Makarios

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 21, 1974)

his beatitude archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, and the other distinguished cypriot guests accompanying the president on his china visit, were guests of honour at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee here this evening.

attending the banquet were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

present were also vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

ma tien-shui and president makarios proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, ma tien-shui warmly congratulated the cypriot people on their achievements in building their own country in the past few years. he wished them still greater victories on their road of independent development. he said: his beatitude the president and other distinguished guests have brought the valuable friendship of the cypriot people to the shanghai people. the latter are very glad to note that since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus have been enhanced and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we warmly congratulate his beatitude the president on his successful visit to china.

in his toast, president makarios expressed thanks to the shanghai people for their warm welcome and hospitality. he said that his visit to china was a major event in the relations between the two countries. he expressed the belief that his meetings and talks with chinese leaders would help further develop the existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. he added: "china, although a big country playing a most important role in world affairs, doesn't behave like a superpower, but as an equal in its relations with small countries like cyprus. in its approach to various international problems it is guided by principles. your great leader chairman mao tsetung is a man of principles and leads his people in this spirit. my meeting and talks with chairman mao, this most outstanding political personality of our time, will always be for me an unforgettable experience."

at the end of the banquet, the distinguished cypriot guests watched an acrobatic show.

President Makarios of Cyprus Visits People's Commune on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 21, 1974)

president makarios and other distinguished guests from cyprus visited the santin people's commune on shanghai outskirts this afternoon in the company of chou chun-tin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister.

commune members waiting at the village entrance gave president makarios and other distinguished guests a warm welcome upon their arrival. inspecting a large wheat field, president makarios asked tsao ken-hsing, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, about the commune's production. he picked a stalk of wheat in ear, felt its weight and wished the commune members another good harvest.

peasants working in the field waved to president makarios happily. visiting a production brigade, the distinguished guests were invited by peasant woman wang ching-hsin to meet her family of three generations at her home. she told her guests how commune peasants had improved their life and well-being under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao after liberation. president makarios had a cordial and friendly conversation with wang ching-hsin and her family members. he said: "i am very glad to visit your commune and to be your guest."

the distinguished guests visited the commune's power-driven irrigation station, farm machinery plant and stud farm.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Minister Li Chiang Gives Banquet in Honor of French Official Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the french official delegation led by pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries.

president sudreau has came to china to preside over the opening ceremony of the french industrial, scientific

and technical exhibition. the delegation he is leading arrived here this afternoon.

among the guests at the banquet were french ambassador to china etienne manach and embassy officials.

present were chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, wang wen-lin and li chuan.

minister li chiang and delegation leader sudreau proposed toasts at the banquet which was alive with a friendly atmosphere. both hoped that the friendship between the peoples of china and france and the economic and trade relations between the two countries would develop constantly. they also wished the forthcoming french exhibition a success.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

a chinese basketball team with li su-kuang as its leader and chou ching-yi and shao kuan-chun as its deputy leaders left here for iran by air today for a friendly visit.

it was seen off at the airport by mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and djavad rajabzadeh, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese TT Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the japanese table tennis delegation led by momoto shibata left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home. it had participated in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament held here among china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia. some members of the delegation left here for home by air yesterday.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsu yin-sheng, a leading member of the chinese table tennis association, wang wen-chung, a leading member of the department concerned, and chinese t.t. coaches and players.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira sent a message today to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei to express sympathy for the chinese people on the recent earthquake. the message reads:

his excellency chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

we are shocked to learn and concerned about the recent earthquake which occurred in your country's szechwan province and the considerable serious damage it caused, as reported by hsinhua. japan, as a frequent earthquake-affected country, expresses deep sympathy and extends profound compassion to your country and its people, particularly to the people in the affected areas. i sincerely hope that people affected by the earthquake will recover their settled life at the earliest possible time.

masayoshi ohira
minister of foreign affairs of japan

may 21, 1974

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds Exhibition on China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 21, 1974)

an exhibition on china was held from may 16 to 20 at the chofu railway station square in metropolitan tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the metropolitan tokyo headquarters and the chofu and komae headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). the exhibition was warmly welcomed by the japanese visitors.

this exhibition was held to celebrate the signing of the japan-china aviation transport agreement and to promote the successful exhibition to be held by the people's republic of china in coming september.

40,000 people visited the exhibition in the past five days.

on display were chinese photos, clay sculptures of the rent collection courtyard, chinese acupuncture treatment, stills from chinese films, and chinese books and journals. there was also a kiosk selling chinese foodstuffs, handicrafts and utensils.

the exhibition ground was surrounded with red flags and chinese revolutionary songs were broadcast as streams of visitors going in and coming out.

during the exhibition 90 and more people received acupunctural medical treatment there, and 15 people applied to attend the lectures on chinese organized by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

many visitors expressed the wish that the friendship between the japanese and chinese people should continue from generation to generation.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of malaysia have mutually agreed in principle upon the establishment of diplomatic relations. at the invitation of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, his excellency tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein, prime minister of malaysia, will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china from may 28 to june 2, 1974 to formalize this agreement of the two governments to establish diplomatic relations.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Mexico and Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

chinese men's and women's volleyball teams with chang chien as leader and wang chih-chiang and hsu li-yun as deputy leaders left here for mexico and canada by air yesterday for friendly visits.

they were seen off at the airport by chang chih-hua1 and hsia lang, leading members of the chinese volleyball association; daniel de la pedraja, first secretary of the mexican embassy in peking; and mlle gilliane lapointe, third secretary of the canadian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Princess Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco, and her party arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation hsu kuang and leading members of departments concerned wang pu-ching, chang wei-lieh, fu shun-ho and hsu heng.

on hand were also moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri and his wife and embassy officials, and algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and his wife.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Nepalese General and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with general kendra shumsher rana, father-in-law of the king of nepal, and mrs. kendra shumsher rana.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana was present at the meeting.

among those present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and yang chi, vice-president, and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian "Red Youth" Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

ou tang-liang, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the norwegian "red youth" delegation led by h. ogrim, "red youth" chairman.

guests and hosts had a cordial talk at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned keng shih-chung and chia hsueh-chien, and representatives of peking youth.

the norwegian delegation arrived in peking on may 18 for a visit to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

a chinese border trade delegation led by kao yen-hsien, director of the foreign trade bureau of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, left here for pakistan yesterday to negotiate on 1974 chinese-pakistan border trade.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle yesterday sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, expressing his special feelings of sorrow on the occurrence of an earthquake in china. the message follows:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei
foreign minister of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occurrence of the recent earthquake that caused big material damage and the unfortunate loss of many lives, i express to you my special feelings of sorrow.

miguel angel de la flor valle
foreign minister of peru

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

a romanian tourist group led by george angelescu concluded its visit to china and left here by train today for a tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

while in china, the group visited people's communes, factories, schools and toured sites of historical and scenic interest in peking, kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow and wuhsi. cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, feted the romanian guests in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the delegation of the bank of tanzania led by c.m. nyirabu, governor of the bank of tanzania, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home. it is being accompanied on the tour by shang ming, a departmental director of the people's bank of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by president chen hsi-yu and vice-president chiao pei-hsin of the people's bank of china, and leading members of departments concerned.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was on hand.

while in peking, the tanzanian guests held friendly talks and exchanged experience in banking with the people's bank of china. the guests visited places of historical interest, scenic spots, factories, tsunhua county and the shashihyu production brigade.

governor c.m. nyirabu gave a banquet yesterday evening. among the guests were president chen hsi-yu and vice-presidents chiao pei-hsin and fang kao of the people's bank of china. tanzanian ambassador r.s. wambura and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Gymnastics Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 20, 1974)

a chinese gymnastics team with wu hung-hsin as leader and sun kai-feng and li wan-fang as deputy leaders left here today after a friendly visit to tunisia.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were noureddine kedidi, deputy director of physical education and sports of the ministry of youth and sports, and other tunisian friends in sports field. chinese ambassador hou yeh-feng was also present.

the chinese team arrived here on may 13. during its stay, it visited the tunisian capital and jendouba to the warm welcome of the tunisian people and government. the chinese gymnasts were deeply impressed by the tunisian people's wisdom and spirit of struggle against foreign aggression.

some six thousand people watched the team's performances of which one was jointly given by chinese and tunisian gymnasts. gymnasts of the two countries learned from each other and closely cooperated. this further strengthened the friendship between the sports circles of the two countries.

tunisian minister of youth and sports fouad mbazaa received the leader and deputy leaders of the chinese team on may 17. minister mbazaa reaffirmed the tunisian people's resolute support for the restoration to the chinese people of their legitimate rights in international sports organizations.

halouani moncef, president of the tunisian gymnastics federation, gave a banquet in honour of the team on the same evening.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of American Governors Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

the delegation of american governors with daniel j. evans, governor of washington, as its head, and calvin rampton, governor of utah, as its deputy head, left here by plane today to tour other parts of china on its way home.

it was seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met with the delegation on separate occasions in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Saigon Administration Should Thoroughly Implement Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the saigon administration should thoroughly implement the paris agreement".

the article reads:

of late, the saigon authorities backed by the united states have taken all actions to step up violation and sabotage of the paris agreement, deliberately aggravating the tension in south viet nam. on may 15 and 17, 1974, the foreign ministry of the republic of south viet nam and the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements separately, strongly condemning the u.s. and the saigon administration for their intensified violations of the paris agreement. the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

article 3 of the paris agreement on viet nam explicitly stipulates: "the parties undertake to maintain the cease-fire and to ensure a lasting and stable peace", "the regular forces of all services and arms and the irregular forces of the parties in south viet nam shall stop all offensive activities against each other". however, taking no heed of the agreement it signed, the nguyen van thieu clique has incessantly violated and undermined the agreement. it has many times dispatched its troops to launch nibbling attacks on the r.s.v.n. p.r.g.-controlled areas in violation of the ceasefire. it has refused to return all civilian personnel it detains and has continued to arrest and atrociously persecute large numbers of the south vietnamese people. it unreasonably suspended the two-party consultative conference of south viet nam, and deliberately paralyzed the normal activities of the two-party central joint military commission of south viet nam. as a result, the delegations of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam were compelled to stop participating in the meetings of the two organs. it must be pointed out that the acts of the saigon authorities were manipulated and encouraged by the united states, which has left behind in south viet nam many disguised military personnel, constantly replenished and added to its military and economic aid to the nguyen van thieu clique, and has gone so far as to threat and intimidate the vietnamese people. all these acts of the saigon authorities and the u.s. side are in complete violation of the spirit and provisions of the paris agreement.

the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the d.r.v.n. government have made unswerving efforts to defend and implement the paris agreement by always strictly implementing and respecting all its provisions and by carrying on a resolute struggle against the saigon authorities' violations. the just stand of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the d.r.v.n. government has won sympathy and support of the people throughout the world. the saigon authorities must immediately end all acts in violation and sabotage of the paris agreement and thoroughly implement all the provisions of the agreement and the protocol.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

President Eriani's Message of Sympathy to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1974)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, in a message yesterday to acting chairman tung pi-wu, expressed profound sympathy on china's recent earthquake. the message reads as follows:

peking,

his excellency tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

shocked to learn of earthquake occurring in some areas of your friendly country, which caused losses of life, property and livestock, i, on behalf of the yemeni people and in my own name, extend profound sympathy to you and the friendly chinese people. i am convinced that you and the great people of your country will certainly triumph over this natural disaster.

abdu rahman al eriani
president of the republican council of
the yemen arab republic
sanaa, may 20, 1974

FOREIGN ENVOYS

Foreign Military Attaches and Wives Back in Peking after Visit to Kunming

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1974)

military attaches and deputy military attaches of the embassies of various countries in china and their wives returned to peking today after visiting kunming from may 15 to 20 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

while in kunming, they visited factories, people's communes and the yunnan institute for nationalities, and toured scenic spots. they were given a warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of departments concerned of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, the yunnan provincial, kunming municipal and yuhsi regional revolutionary committees and local people.

yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, accompanied the guests on the tour.

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TAKANG OILFIELD

Persist in Learning from Tach'ing, Let the Fragrance of Oil Drift Over the Saline Wilderness

- an account of the Takang Oilfield under development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1974)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, another new oilfield in China--the Takang Oilfield, has emerged. This is another gorgeous flower of Tach'ing cultivated by the petroleum workers of China with the heroic spirit of overpowering everything through fighting against heaven and the earth in the violent class struggle. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The construction of this oilfield is a rich gain for the great proletarian cultural revolution and a mighty victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Filled with the Lofty Aspiration for Creating a New Enterprise

In the spring of 1964, the prospecting battle for the Takang Oilfield commenced. The petroleum workers of Tach'ing, who had scored the immortal achievement of making China self-supporting in petroleum, and had the important charge of the Party and the hope of the people on their shoulders, sent part of their forces southward to this new battlefield in Takang.

Takang was a barren and sparsely populated saline-alkali wilderness. At that time, there had just been a flood, and everywhere was a sheet of water. No sign of a road could be found and not a sign of life could be seen. However, the heroic people were not intimidated by this difficulty. Taking "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi as their example, the workers raced against

imperialism, revisionism and reaction for time and competed with them for speed. Day and night, braving the cold wind, they trudged over snow and ice to select drilling sites. They built roads and bridges and did everything they could to speed up the rate of prospecting in the oilfield. The workers heroically declared: The revolution is advancing and construction is developing. It is not enough for us to have only one Tach'ing. We must open up more Tach'ing-type oilfields, produce more oil and make still greater contributions in support of the socialist revolution and construction in the motherland.

The train raced southward from Tach'ing, passed through one town after another and flashed past tracts of fields and pastures. After boarding the train, well-drilling worker Chao Hsüeh-ming, who was heading for the battle of Taxang, kept on thinking how he could live up to the expectation of "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi. From Yümen to Tach'ing, Chao Hsüeh-ming had all along battled under the leadership of the "iron man." This time, before his departure, the old team leader Wang Chin-hsi again said earnestly to him: "You are going to a new battlefront. You must raise high the red banner of Tach'ing personally set up by Chairman Mao and actively bring the fine tradition of hard struggle of the battle for Tach'ing into play!" When he thought of this, Chao Hsüeh-ming was so excited that he wished he could strap on a pair of wings, fly straight to Takang and throw himself immediately into the battle for opening up the Takang Oilfield.

When the train arrived at its destination, the leading comrades of Takang gave them two days off for rest before reporting for duty. However, Chao Hsüeh-ming declared, "Don't say two days, we can hardly afford to waste even a minute or a second!" He immediately left with others to inspect the drilling site on the spot and made a draft proposal for drilling. After the equipment arrived, they threw themselves headon into the work, set up their rigs and began drilling that very night. They took only 18 days to successfully sink the first all-perfect well.

Wang Shun, an old worker with more than 20 years of working experience, was a participant in the drilling of the first oil-producing well in Tach'ing. He had brought a sample of the oil obtained from this well to Peking to report the glad tidings to the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. When he arrived at Takang, he felt himself charged with energy, and was determined to win fresh merits again. While drilling the first well, his right leg was crushed by a drill rod, and he had to be sent to hospital. However, when he thought of his unfulfilled task, he again headed back to the drilling site to carry out the battle alongside with the other comrades without waiting for his wound to heal.

Tsang Ch'eng-p'ing, a veteran pace-setter on the petroleum battlefront, came to Takang from Tach'ing to serve as the deputy leader of a well-drilling team. Once, when they were drilling a well and the bit reached a depth of more than 1,000 meters deep, they had to change to a bit with a cutting head. At that time, there was only one bit with three cutting blades in the warehouse, and the length of the blades was three millimeters longer than that required. If it were used for drilling, it could lead to an

accident of the drill getting stuck, thus affecting the quality of the well body. What should be done? Without the slightest hesitation Tsang Ch'eng-p'ing said: "We can grind away the extra three millimeters." In a dilemma some comrades replied, "The blades of the bit are made of tungsten steel and are very hard." Tsang Ch'eng-p'ing said resolutely: "No matter how hard the bit is, it cannot be harder than our will. If the foolish old man can remove mountains, why can't we grind three millimeters off the steel bit? So saying, he picked up the drill bit and started grinding. He kept on working for five to six hours, and his hands started to bleed. Even the 20-centimeter grinding wheel was worn down by half, but he eventually ground the drill bit to size. The workers were able to change the finished drill bit in time, and complete the drilling of the well six days ahead of schedule with the quality of the well body measuring up to the required standard.

Right from the beginning of the construction of the Takang Oilfield began its construction, the workers succeeded to the fine tradition of the battle for Tach'ing in those years, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of working diligently and untiringly, completed one well of excellent quality after another and enabled a beautiful vista to appear on the former desolate saline and alkaline wilderness.

Riding the Winds, Cutting Through the Waves and Holding High the Red Banner

The Takang Oilfield was born and developed in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

After the vigorous and dynamic development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of petroleum workers raised high the great banner of the revolutionary rebels, criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, broke away from the various conventions fettering the hands and feet of the workers, vigorously attacked the subversive activities of the class enemies, and caused an unprecedented excellent situation to appear in the whole oilfield.

However, the struggle was by no means over. Some people vainly attempted to provoke struggle by throwing the masses against the masses, to incite the workers into leaving their production posts, and to hinder and sabotage the construction of the Takang Oilfield. The broad masses of petroleum workers waged tit-for-tat struggle against this. Resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's great policy of "grasp revolution and promote production," they firmly clung to their posts, vigorously grasped revolution and actively promoted production. Taking "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi as their example, workers of the No. 3227 team went all out to make revolution. Since 1967, they have in succession set 29 new records in the footage of a squad and the period of drilling. Up to 1971, the footage drilled aggregated 240,000 meters, which is equivalent to 3.6 times the total footage drilled in China in the past 42 years. The team has been acclaimed as the "hardcore well-drilling team" of the oilfield.

"There is basically no conflict of interests within the working class. There is even less reason for the working class itself to split into two major opposing factions under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This brilliant directive of Chairman Mao has illuminated the way forward for the workers of Takang. Following closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, they have defeated the efforts of the class enemies to split the workers' rank and realized a revolutionary great alliance. In March 1968, the revolutionary committee of the Takang Oilfield was born. A jubilant scene appeared all over the oilfield. Members of the revolutionary committee led the masses to criticize deeply the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i start a mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of petroleum workers brought their revolutionary activism and creativity into play, thus neatly solving some of the problems for which there was no way to overcome in the past and translating into reality certain things which people dared not even think about in the past.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution the technology of well-casing was regarded by some people as a most mysterious technique. At that time, a small handful of "well-casing specialists" monopolized immeasurable powers, and the standard of well-casing was not high. After the formation of the revolutionary committee of the oilfield, the ordinary workers took over the on-the-spot command of "well-casing." They organized the workers and technicians to work as a team, and raised the rate of competent well-casing to over 95 percent.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the specialists stipulated that there should not be the slightest change in the technology of well-drilling, and at that time, the footage of the best well-drilling team was only slightly over 10,000 meters a year. After its establishment, the revolutionary committee led the masses of workers to get rid of fetishes and superstitions. Through making technological reforms according to actual conditions, it has greatly accelerated the rate of drilling, and the footage of a well-drilling team has exceeded 50,000 meters a year.

In the early part of 1970, in accordance with the demand for opening up new oilfields, the state transferred half of the major technical forces and equipment away from the Takang Oilfield. At that time, some people said: "After transferring so much manpower and equipment away, we would be doing well if we manage to hold our own in Takang." The broad masses of workers in Takang, who had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, criticized this line of incorrect thinking. They said: "The intensive development of new areas explains the excellent situation on the battlefront of the petroleum industry in China. We must support the new areas as well as work for our own development. We cannot just hold the fort and protect our own gains, but must move forward with big strides."

With the well-drilling workers taking the lead, each team was divided into two. Some of the old workers who formerly retired to the second line returned once more to the well-drilling platform to transmit ideas to the young workers, set the pace in style and pass on technical

knowhow. As a result, the strength of the well-drilling teams was not reduced, but was on the contrary further developed.

The action of the well-drilling workers inspired the workers on various battlefronts in the oilfield. Everybody pressed forward on the heel of victory, and the battle for throwing the new well of Kangsi into production started. During the 15 days of the battle, it rained on ten days. The oilfield was covered with muddy water, and trucks and tractors could not get through. At that time, the workers had to carry the equipment on their shoulders. When the wooden carrying poles, the size of a bowl, snapped, they replaced them with steel pipes, and obstinately moved thousands of tons of equipment to their predetermined positions. Breaking away from the old convention that "welding cannot be carried out in the rain," the electrical welders adopted effective measures to carry out their work in spite of the rain. Because the steel pipes were submerged in water, two men had to lift up the pipe for welding by another person. While the brick-layers were building a brick wall in the rain, because the rain kept washing the mortar away, several persons had to hold a plastic sheet overhead while the work was carried out. With high revolutionary effort the workers fulfilled within fifteen days a task which in the past would take two months to complete, and this brought about a big increase in the output of crude oil. An old worker said: "Coming to Kangsi is like returning to the Tach'ing of former years." The new workers said: "Although we have never taken part in the battle for Tach'ing, we have learned the spirit of Tach'ing in Kangsi."

Both in 1968 and 1969, spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Takang Oilfield overfulfilled its state plans ahead of schedule. In 1970, the development and construction of the oilfield made greater headway. This year, the Takang Oilfield fulfilled its projected footage in well-drilling 202 days ahead of schedule and its projected production of crude oil 101 days ahead of schedule. The three major targets for crude oil output, production capacity and geological deposit all went up compared with the previous ones.

Open Up the Treasure Trove Through Arduous Practice

To open up an oilfield, we have to deal with invisible and intangible strata several thousand feet underground. In the process of opening up the Takang Oilfield, how to uncover the secrets locked in the depth of the earth has also to undergo a struggle between materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism.

The Takang Oilfield is situated in an area of irregular underground faults with complex geological conditions. Noticing the abrupt change of thickness and abrupt appearance and disappearance of oil deposit and its abrupt variance in output, some comrades began to think that "faults are harmful." They said: "The Takang Oilfield is like a broken tray with some of its pieces kicked out of place." They actually felt that there was no rule to follow and no means of understanding it, and thought of writing some of the complex rifted zones off as forbidden areas to prospecting.

Is it true that there is no rule to follow in the unpredictable faults? Is there any future in opening up the Takang area? A violent struggle took place between the two lines of knowledge. In the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of cadres, workers and engineering and technical personnel conscientiously studied "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and applied the brilliant philosophical thought of Chairman Mao in criticizing the idealist transcendentalism peddled by the Lin Piao clique. They said: "What is dreadful is not the complexity of faults but the lack of materialist dialectics." Both in cold winter and hot summer, braving the winds and rains, they carried instruments on their back, and went deep into the scene to carry out a great volume of prospecting work. Drawing core samples from more than 5,000 meters deep, they amassed a wealth of geolcgical data, and by conducting several tens of thousands of comparative analyses on the geological data, they eventually uncovered the secrets of the rifted zones and clarified the geological conditions there. Actually, the faults are not all harmful and they are also very useful for preserving oil and gas. With the theory of "faults are harmful" out of the way, prospecting work has developed by leaps and bounds, and the forbidden areas which formerly no one dared to prospect have been opened up and become high-producing areas.

In the past, according to the explanations of foreign works, oil could only be found in sandstone formations. Because of this, some engineering and technical personnel set their eyes to sandstone formations. "When they discovered sandstone formations, they leaped with joy, and should they be unable to discover sandstone formations, they would knit their eyebrows." In Takang, there is a number of wells, which in the process of drilling, encountered microfossil limestone formations. They were considered by people as "without development value" and were simply abandoned.

Actually, is microfossil limestone formation without development value? In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and engineering and technical personnel held a debate on this question. Studying over again Chairman Mao's "On Practice," they criticized the blind faith in books and the incorrect idea to slight practice. An old worker who took part in prospecting said: "We cannot discover oil with foreign books, but have to open up the treasure trove through arduous struggle." Not long ago, when the workers were drilling a deep well, they found signs of oil and gas in a microfossil limestone formation. Based on the attitude of practice above all else, they decided to try a gun perforation to test for oil. This resulted in a huge gusher of oil and gas. The success of this practice educated everybody. Seeking advice from the local masses, the technicians carried out on-the-spot investigation and initially grasped the law governing the distribution of microfossil limestone formations. Further explorations by the workers discovered three oil-bearing microfossil limestone formations and seven oil-producing areas which greatly extended the area of the oilfield. This success has demonstrated the enormous power of materialist dialectics, emancipated the thinking of the people, and supplied experience for the work of opening up oilfields in future.

A New Chapter in Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

Stepping into 1974, the heroic workers of Takang have ushered in another militant spring. The impressive movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is being vigorously developed on the extensive oilfield. The directives of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee have whipped up a roaring fire of revolutionary mass criticism in tens of thousands of fighters of the petroleum army. They angrily criticize Lin Piao for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his towering crime in vainly attempting to subvert the basic line of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The workers of No. 8 well operation team carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the battle for Tach'ing in former years and vigorously rose up to criticize the reactionary fallacies of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique which negated the great proletarian cultural revolution. The workers pointed out: "Without the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Takang Oilfield cannot be what it is today." Team leader P'ang Hsing-lung said: "Our country has realized self-sufficiency in petroleum in the sixties and has crude oil for export in the seventies. This fact is a telling rebuttal to the vilification of the great proletarian cultural revolution by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique."

Like No. 8 well operation team, the workers, cadres and the engineering and technical personnel of the whole oilfield use the headway made in the state, the development of the oilfield, and their individual development to eulogize warmly the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of workers insist on going forward and are opposed to regression. In great numbers they take practical action to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution.

The workers of the Takang Oil Refinery criticized such revisionist trash as "letting specialists run the factory" and the "slavish comprador philosophy" during the great cultural revolution. Relying on their own efforts, they transformed and installed an imported boiler that enabled the volume of steam to increase from 5½ tons to 15 tons. In 1972, for the sake of meeting the development of production, this plant had to install a new unit of 20-ton boiler. At that time, the workers had wanted to install it themselves, but the leadership of the plant thought it necessary to send for a specialized installation team to carry out the work. As a consequence, more than a year afterward, this boiler still could not be put on stream.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers of the No. 2 squad of the inspection and maintenance workshop of the refinery put up a big-character poster to criticize the leadership. The leadership was called upon to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to rely on the masses to solve problems. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee humbly accepted the criticism of the masses and warmly supported the revolutionary demand of the masses. They immediately organized the workers to throw themselves into the battle for installing the boiler.

The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further aroused the socialist activism of the broad masses of petroleum workers, and given impetus to the forward development of the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," of production and construction in the oilfield with big strides. Early in the spring this year, the Takang Oilfield unfolded a battle for the overhaul of the early wells that had been tapped. After 50 days of valiant struggle waged by the workers, the daily output of crude oil increased by 15 percent. Meanwhile, a battle to prospect for oil and gas has been started in a new area, and another dormant oilfield has been awakened by the heroic petroleum workers. The whole of the Takang Oilfield is resounding with songs of triumph and happy tidings are constantly reported. Everywhere is ringing with a jubilant scene of grasping revolution and stimulating production.

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ANTI-CONFUCIUS STRUGGLE IN HISTORY

The Struggle To Topple the Confucian Shop During the May 4 Period

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1974)

Under the excellent situation brought about by the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, people all over China are greeting the 55th anniversary of the May 4 Movement. A review of the history of the struggle of the May 4 Movement and the study of the relevant writings of Chairman Mao on the May 4 Movement afresh will enable us to understand further the great realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and inspire us to throw ourselves with full confidence into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to win a fresh victory in making Marxism-Leninism triumph over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure.

The eruption of the May 4 Movement in 1919 was a thoroughgoing anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism political movement as well as a thoroughgoing revolution against feudal culture. This cultural revolution which raised high the two great banners of opposing ancient morality and advocating new morality and of opposing old literature and advocating new literature, put forward the resounding slogan of "Down with the Confucian shop," dealt a formidable blow to Confucius and Confucian teachings and enabled the anti-Confucius struggle of the past more than 2,000 years in China to enter into a new era. "There had never been such a great and thoroughgoing cultural revolution since the dawn of Chinese history."

This anti-Confucian movement of the "May 4" period was a direct counter-attack on the honoring of Confucius and practice of restoration by the Peiyang warlords Yüan Shih-k'ai, Chang Hsün and their ilk after the 1911 Revolution.

The 1911 Revolution overthrew the system of feudal monarchy which had been in existence for more than 2,000 years. However, because of the weakness and conciliatory nature of the bourgeoisie, after the emperor was driven away, political power was usurped by Yüan Shih-k'ai, the chieftain of the Peiyang warlords, who represented the big warlord and bourgeois classes. There appeared in the history of modern China a dark and gloomy period of the rule of feudal warlords. At that time, diehard conservatives, feudal remnants both young and old, jackals of imperialism and reactionaries of every stripe and color all rushed out to launch desperate counter-attacks against the reforms which appeared after the 1911 Revolution. They declared, "There are scarcely public morals to speak of these days, and with moral degeneration getting worse day by day, the nation will soon cease to

be a nation." Infatuated with the emulation and restoration of ancient ways, they opposed any reform which appeared after the revolution and all new things which emerged in this social reform. They resented and were grieved by the revolutionary impact on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which they relied on for peace of mind and way of life.

K'ang Yu-wei, who would "always be remembered as the founding father of restoration," lamented: "Since the appearance of the Republic, the worship of all deities has been abolished. As a result, petitions are no longer made to heaven, the worship of Confucius has been suspended, the Altar of Heaven is overgrown with grass, and the Confucian Temple is choked with brambles and shrubs.... Propriety is ruined and music is lost.... Over the past several thousand years, there has never been so great a change in China." Therefore, they vigorously called for the worship of Confucius and the restoration of the old order. They clamored, "So long as Confucian teachings exist, there will be a China. With Confucian teachings abolished, there will be no China," and tried to "institute Confucianism as the national faith." This was to say, they wanted to follow the example of Confucius in "returning to propriety" and carry out all-round restoration of ancient feudal China.

All ideological struggles are in the service of political struggles. The faction for honoring Confucius and the restoration of the old order ideologically and politically was necessarily the restorationist faction in the political field. K'ang Yu-wei openly declared, "A survey of the state of the nation shows that only restoration can save China." Yüan Shih-k'ai and Chang Hsün, these big careerists and big warlords without any learning whatsoever, also used Confucius as their "brickbats." They vigorously played up Confucius as the "paragon for all generations" and declared that "Confucian teachings are broad and profound." Yüan Shih-k'ai made use of him to usurp the presidency and promulgated an order for "honoring Confucius and worshipping the sage." He also actually wrote in the draft constitution that "national education should take the doctrine of Confucius as the principle for self-cultivation." Following the honoring of Confucius, the restoration of the monarchy was carried out. In 1916, after he reigned as "Emperor Hung Hsien" for slightly more than eighty days, Yüan Shih-k'ai fell. In 1917, the restoration of ex-emperor P'u I of the Ch'ing Dynasty to the throne by Chang Hsün was even shorter. In just eleven days, he was driven off the stage. From this, it could be seen that the sinister motive of Yüan Shih-k'ai, Chang Hsün and K'ang Yu-wei was for restoring the system of monarchy and turning back the wheel of history.

Any restoration and retrogression in society will inspire revolution. The Chinese people firmly hit back at this adverse current for honoring Confucius and restoration, with the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide. Due to the influence of the October Socialist Revolution, a section of communist intellectuals, revolutionary petty bourgeois intellectuals and bourgeois intellectuals started the May 4 Movement. In the sector of the cultural revolution, they put forward the slogan of "Down with the Confucian shop" and directed the spearhead of the struggle at Confucius and Confucian teachings.

In this struggle, such publications as the "Hsinqchiang P'ing-lun" and the "Hsi-ch'ing-nien" published numerous militant articles criticizing Confucius and opened fire fiercely on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, thus smashing the sinister activies for honoring Confucius and restoration. The "hsiangchiang P'ing-lun" angrily denounced those members of the faction honoring Confucius who had no idea that we were at present already in the 20th century and still compelled us to follow ancient propriety, abide by ancient rules and recite what the Book of Odes and Confucius said." It called upon the people to oppose the absolute authority of Confucius in China and oppose becoming slaves to the 2,000-year-old idol. Some articles sharply pointed out that Confucius was the talisman for the system of monarchy in history and the inclusion of Confucius and Confucian teachings into the constitution would be the harbinger of the resurrection of autocratic rule. If China were to be saved from destruction, it would be necessary to do away with Confucius teachings. This exposed the reactionary nature of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as well as the sinister objective of the reactionary forces for honoring Confucius and returning to the old order represented by the Peiyang warlords.

In this movement to criticize Confucius, such old propriety and morality including the feudal three bonds and five constant virtues, loyalty, filial piety, integrity and chastity, as well as the patriarchal system and superstitions and concepts based on Confucian teachings were all most violently criticized as never before. In short, this movement was an all-round assault on feudal ideology and culture represented by Confucius and Confucian teachings.

Lu Hsün, the principal fighter of the Chinese cultural revolution stood at the forefront of the struggle. With the revolutionary spirit of a hardcore going against the tide, he profoundly exposed and criticized the reactionary essence and hypocritical nature of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

During the May 4 period, Lu Hsün published in succession the "Diary of a Madman," "My View on Integrity and Chastity" and a series of satirical essays to vigorously criticize the feudal system of the past several thousand years in China and expose the man-eating essence of the feudal ethical education of Confucius and Mencius. His "Diary of a Madman" was the first piece of Chinese new literature, and was also a manifesto denouncing the Confucian shop during the "May 4" period. Lu Hsün hit the nail on the head pointing out that what were called "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were man-eating. In his satirical essays written after the May 4 Movement, he called upon the young people to rise up and "sweep away these man-eaters, break up this banquet and destroy this kitchen!" This fully expressed Lu Hsün's thoroughgoing anti-feudal spirit. The uniquely sharp satirical essays written by Lu Hsün at that time attacked from all directions the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius propagated by the faction for honoring Confucius and returning to the old order--such as the feudal morality of loyalty, filial piety, integrity and chastity--as well as national literature and back to the

ancients. They strongly denounced these "stupid worms both young and old" as the "contemporary hangmen." It was precisely because of this dauntless spirit of criticism that made Lu Hsün the valiant standard-bearer of this cultural revolution.

During the "May 4" period, the Chinese proletariat mounted the political stage and became the leading class of the revolution. Marxism was also propagated for the first time in China. Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the advanced Communist intellectuals united with all possible allied forces, formed their own battle line and waged a thoroughly uncompromising struggle against imperialism, feudalism and feudal culture. The revolutionary storm buffeted Confucius and Confucian teachings that represented the interests of the reactionary classes, repulsed the adverse current for honoring Confucius, restoration and retrogression of the reactionary forces represented by the Peiyang warlords, enlightened the revolutionary consciousness of the masses of the people and enabled a change to take place in the situation of that time into something favorable to the revolutionary people and unfavorable to the reactionaries. The May 4 Movement made preparations in ideology and cadres for setting up the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. From then on, the Chinese revolution changed from the old democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie into the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out: "If there had been no fight against the old stereotype and the old dogmatism during the May 4 period, the minds of the Chinese people would not have been freed from bondage to them, and China would have no hope of freedom and independence." This means that opposition to Confucius is a question of a fundamental nature in the Chinese revolution and is essential to the revolution. If we do not oppose Confucius or criticize Confucian teachings, and the adverse current of honoring Confucius and returning to the old order is allowed to spread, then China will retrogress into restoration. Only by opposing Confucius and criticizing Confucian teachings can there be victory for the revolution and can China make progress.

From the struggle to topple the Confucian shop of the "May 4" period we have obtained the following revelations:

1. Only by using the sharp weapons of Marxism-Leninism can Confucius and the reactionary ideology represented by him be completely toppled. This movement to criticize Confucius of the "May 4" period had the participation of communist intellectuals, petty bourgeois intellectuals and bourgeois intellectuals. However, there were proletarian criticism as well as bourgeois criticism. The communist intellectuals, using the "new weapon" of Marxism, bravely fought their way into the battlefield to criticize Confucius, and stood at the very forefront of the struggle. The bourgeois radicals also took part in the struggle to criticize Confucius, but they "did not possess the Marxist spirit of criticism" and could only use the "bourgeois or formalist method." They opposed honoring Confucius and restoration and hoped to establish a "republican system" resembling the bourgeois dictatorship in Europe and the United States. They criticized Confucian teachings with the European theory of liberty and equality. The stand and world outlook of the bourgeoisie

determined that they would practice compromise and eclecticism and would be irresolute and perfunctory in the movement to criticize Confucius. Moreover, as the reactionary teachings of the Confucian school were deeply rooted over the years in China, they were well established. Their pernicious influence was extensive, and they shared numerous ideological ties. When criticizing the Confucian shop, they were unable to take the two-line struggle in criticism and were unable to recognize the reactionary essence of Confucius and the Confucian teachings. Although Confucius was actually the founding teacher of restoration, some people thought that "Confucius was a great man of his time" and some said that "the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are not completely useless." It was not at all surprising that some of these people later degenerated into Confucius worshippers and counter-revolutionaries. History has proven that in order to continue to make revolution and oppose retrogression, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and to bring about a rupture with reactionary traditional concepts. In order to thoroughly criticize Confucius, it is necessary to have the Marxist spirit of criticism. This makes it necessary for us to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," to transform the world outlook through struggle, and to study and grasp Marxism through struggle.

2. In order to destroy completely the Confucian shop, it is necessary to take the masses of workers and peasants as the main force. The masses of workers and peasants are the main force of the revolution as well as the main force for toppling the Confucian shop. Only by going among the masses of workers and peasants to form one with them could the intellectuals rely on this main force of workers and peasants to achieve victory in the revolution. In the May 4 Movement Chairman Mao pointed out: "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." However, some bourgeois intellectuals, who were involved in the May 4 Movement despised the masses even at that time, and after the May 4 Movement, they opposed even more integration with the workers and peasants, and opposed the peasants' movement. In the end, they degenerated into counter-revolutionaries and Confucius worshippers. In contrast, after the May 4 Movement, the revolutionary intellectuals of the proletariat represented by Chairman Mao, went among the workers and peasants to develop an ideological movement centering on the propagation of Marxism-Leninism throughout the country, Marxism was gradually integrated with the workers' movement in China, and an excellent situation appeared in the Chinese revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao, together with the Chinese people, led the people of China to wage struggle against imperialism and feudalism and most resolutely and thoroughly criticize Confucius and Confucian teachings. During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War in China, because of the personal leadership of Chairman Mao in such places as Hunan, the peasants' revolutionary movement developed in mounting waves, and like a gathering storm, became very powerful. The spearhead of the struggle was directed against the political authority, the clan authority, the religious

authority and the masculine authority of husbands that represented the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology. Because of the tremendous power of the peasants' revolution, "the whole feudal patriarchal system and ideology is tottering with the growth of the peasants' power." This deepened the development of the anti-Confucius movement of the "May 4" period and was "a miracle never experienced before in the past several thousand years." This effectively proved that only by boldly mobilizing the masses and relying on the broad masses of revolutionary workers and peasants, could Confucius and the reactionary ideology represented by him be completely destroyed.

3. The reactionaries and their reactionary ideology will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord but will invariably wage a desperate last-ditch struggle. The pernicious influence of the Confucian shop is deeply and extensively rooted and very stubborn. The struggle to topple the Confucian shop of the "May 4" period was very acute and violent. The reactionaries mortally feared and bitterly hated the criticism of Confucius by the revolutionary people. They either hid themselves in dark corners to spread rumors and lies or took to the field stripped to the waist to carry out openly vilification and attack. They styled themselves as champions for Confucius and Mencius, frantically attacked the criticism of Confucius as "toppling Confucius and Mencius and uprooting the normal and accepted ways of relationships of people," and propagated that Confucius' "politics for all occasions" had up to the present served China well for the past 2,000 years." They struggled desperately and upheld stubbornly the old system, old ideology and old culture and opposed any manner of reform. The weeping of the diehards could never stop the advance of history, and they were quickly drowned by the flood of the cultural revolution. However, all old ideas and culture would not be completely buried in a single struggle, and the moment there was an opportunity, they would make trouble and stage a counter-attack. This struggle between those opposing and honoring Confucius is a protracted and complicated one. In the history of China, all reactionaries and chieftains of the past opportunist lines within the Party were all Confucius worshippers. Because of this, the struggle to oppose the honoring of Confucius and restoration and to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, is at all times an important fighting task shouldered by the proletariat and is a great engineering project on the road of revolutionary reform.

Leading the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people in carrying out the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao has toppled imperialism and its lackey Chiang Kai-shek, smashed the historical opportunist lines within the Party, swept away the Confucian shop and scored one great victory after another.

In the course of the revolution, Chairman Mao has published a series of brilliant works to thoroughly criticize Confucius and Confucian teachings. These brilliant works of Chairman Mao have become the most powerful weapons of the revolutionary people for criticizing Confucius. Today, Chairman Mao has again personally initiated and led the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This is a struggle of great realistic

significance and far-reaching historical significance toward consolidating and developing the gains of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, opposing and guarding against revisionism and preventing capitalist restoration. As we commemorate the May 4 Movement in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and "down with the Confucian shop" of the "May 4" period, remember to draw the lesson of experience from history, study more properly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, take the basic line of the Party as the key link, and resolutely rely on the main force of workers and peasants to carry through to the end this political and ideological struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and making Marxism triumph over revisionism and the proletariat triumph over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. "If we do not overcome the stubborn foe, we can never call off the battle."

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ANNIVERSARY OF "TALKS AT THE YENAN FORUM ON LITERATURE AND ART"

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Keep to Correct Orientation and Uphold Philosophy of Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

today's "people's daily" has an article by chu lan to mark the 32nd anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". the article, entitled "keep to the correct orientation and uphold the philosophy of struggle", reads in full as follows:

thirty-two years ago, chairman mao published his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in the thick of a fierce struggle between the two lines. this brilliant work makes a thorough criticism of the opportunist line pushed by wang ming and company and one of its important ideological origins -- the doctrines of confucius and mencius, penetratingly criticizes the reactionary political stand of wang ming and company in opposing progress and persisting in retrogression and its manifestations in literature and art, and inherits and carries forward the marxist world outlook and theory on literature and art. over the past 32 years, the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" has all along been a sharp ideological weapon in our struggle against various opportunist trends of thought and it remains to be so in our current criticism of lin piao and confucius.

in the "talks", chairman mao in the first place declares that the problem of "for whom" in one of fundamental importance, of principle. chairman mao states explicitly: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers indicated here applies not only to revolutionary work in literature and art but to all other aspects of revolutionary work as well.

adherence to this orientation means, in the final analysis, adherence to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. it aims at upholding the party's basic line which chairman mao has formulated for the historical period of socialism, at "consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism". the renegade and traitor lin piao, however, worked

feverishly to advocate the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and viciously attacked and negated the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vile attempt to change the party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. he wanted to "revive states that were extinct, restore families that had lost their positions, and call to office those who had fallen into obscurity", so as to get the landlord and capitalist classes to ride roughshod over the labouring people again. this was tantamount to fundamentally negating the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is a development in depth of the socialist revolution. it is also a continuation of the protracted struggles which the chinese communist party and the revolutionary people under its leadership have waged against domestic and foreign enemies since the may 4th movement. the revolution led by the proletariat in china is always associated with the criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius. for more than half a century since the may 4th movement -- both during the new-democratic revolution and the socialist revolution -- chairman mao has, in close connection with the struggle against domestic and foreign reactionaries and with that against "left" and right opportunist lines within the party, repeatedly used the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius and the worshippers of confucius, politically and ideologically. such criticism constitutes an important component of the two-line struggles in our party. the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure, through which marxism will triumph over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. the struggle is of great immediate significance and far-reaching historic importance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing a capitalist restoration. on the literary and art front, this is a great struggle to keep to the correct orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, use the proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art to defeat the revisionist line and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end. in his "talks" chairman mao teaches that we should stand for anything "that encourages the masses to be of one heart and one mind, that opposes retrogression and promotes progress" and against anything "that foments dissension and discord among the masses and opposes progress and drags people back." to make revolutionary literature and art a weapon for upholding revolution and opposing retrogression and restoration, it is imperative to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius and criticize revisionism. the revolutionary literary and art workers must deepen their understanding of the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the historical period of socialism and, arming themselves with

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take an active part in the struggle.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has led to profound changes in the political, ideological, cultural, and economic fields and the emergence of many new socialist things which in themselves are a criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the lin piao anti-party clique had a bitter hatred for these new things and were bent on undermining them. we, on the contrary, should warmly support these new things, promote their growth and further consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the "talks", chairman mao urges revolutionary literary and art workers to extol "the new people and the new world". in accordance with this instruction, an important task for revolutionary proletarian literature and art at present is to keep the party's basic line as the key link, painstakingly assimilate the experience of the model revolutionary theatrical works, make every effort to reflect the magnificent struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, profoundly reflect the socialist revolution and construction and sing the praises of new socialist things, and, at the same time, expose the dark forces that do harm to the masses of the people. what to eulogize and what to expose has never been a question that concerns literature and art alone, but is first of all an important political question. while the proletariat wants to eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie is bound to negate and oppose it. towards all literary and art works, we must determine our attitude "only after examining their attitude to the people". we must whole-heartedly support and foster works that extol the proletarian revolution, especially the great proletarian cultural revolution, with full revolutionary enthusiasm, even if they are imperfect artistically or have some shortcomings. we must do so so long as their political orientation is correct. at the same time, we must make a realistic analysis of their problems and help the writers improve and revise their works. this will encourage our professional and amateur literary and art workers to reflect practical struggles in the socialist period better and give full play to the militant role of revolutionary literature and art as a weapon "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy". on the contrary, we must relentlessly criticize works that adopt an extremely hostile attitude towards the proletarian revolution, especially the great proletarian cultural revolution, viciously distorting it and vilifying it.

out of his needs for counter-revolution, lin piao politically advocated the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and "the doctrine of the mean", and in literature and art preached the theory of human nature, "the theory of no conflicts" and other fallacies of the landlord and bourgeois classes these were in fact no new wares. as far

back as more than 30 years ago when the war against japanese aggression was at a critical juncture, wang ming, liu shao-chi and company clamoured that works of literature and art should depict "love of humanity" in an attempt to disarm the chinese people ideologically before national and class enemies. refuting that reactionary fallacy, chairman mao in his "talks" makes this incisive remark: "there is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause. as for the so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes. all the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating it, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practised it, because it is impossible in class society." here in this passage chairman mao makes a thorough exposure of the hypocrisy, deceitfulness and reactionary nature of the "love of humanity". didn't confucius clamour that one "should be in sympathy with all men"? but he in fact never showed any love for the labouring people; he had bitter hatred even for the new emerging landlord class; and he loved only the handful of die-hard slave owners.

every fallacy lin piao and company spread was nothing other than a weapon for the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes to attack the proletariat during the period of socialism, be it "the doctrine of the mean", the theory of human nature or the "theory of no conflicts". they wanted only the proletariat and the working people to deal with the landlord and bourgeois classes in accordance with "the doctrine of the mean" and the principle of "love of humanity", and avoid running into "conflict" with them and struggling against them. lin piao and company, on their part, were feverish in practising revisionism and splittism and engaging in intrigues and conspiracy in an attempt to change the party's basic line and policies, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. in all this they did not in the least act upon "the doctrine of the mean", the principle of "love of humanity" or "the theory of no conflicts". politically they waited for the opportune moment to launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat; in art and literature, they did not let a single day pass without dreaming of making monsters and demons dominate the stage again and without viciously attacking our model revolutionary theatrical works. as lu hsun put it, when the reactionaries "see others can do nothing about them..., they are always ferocious, arrogant and unbridled like tyrants, and never act upon the doctrine of the mean; when they talk glibly of 'the doctrine of the mean', they have in fact already lost their influence and have to resort to 'the doctrine of the mean'."

chairman mao points out: "between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." social contradictions propel history forward only through struggle and the realization of a revolutionary transformation. the philosophy of the communist party is the philosophy of struggle. struggle means advance; the giving up of struggle means retrogression, collapse and revisionism. our literary and

art works must correctly reflect the revolutionary life and struggle of our time and, as the model revolutionary theatrical works do, apply the method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in creating proletarian heroes. to achieve this, we must thoroughly criticize the reactionary, decadent doctrines of confucius and mencius and such fallacies spread by lin piao as the "doctrine of the mean", the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the "theory of no conflicts". we must fervently praise the new socialist things that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution, dare to reflect the acute contradictions and conflicts in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and be good at doing so.

in his "talks" chairman mao points out: "in the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." the struggle in the field of literature and art is a manifestation of the class struggle in society and the inter-party two-line struggle. chairman mao has always attached importance to the party's leadership of the work in literature and art. he himself has initiated and led the various struggles in the superstructure, art and literature included. with every attention from the party central committee headed by chairman mao, revolutionary artists started the revolution in peking opera and, after breaking through many obstacles, proceeded to create a number of model revolutionary theatrical works scintillated with the radiance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. these works are our examples in grasping the revolution in literature and art and in the superstructure at large. party organizations at all levels should give full attention to literary and art work, strengthen their leadership of the work and use the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius to impel the revolution in literature and art forward. historical experience shows that the struggle in the field of literature and art is invariably linked with that between political lines. didn't the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his like trot out "hai jui dismissed from office" to reverse the correct decisions passed on peng teh-huai earlier? didn't "thrice ascending mount peach" make its appearance in coordination with that political trend of negating the great proletarian cultural revolution? had the proletariat not exercised dictatorship in the superstructure including the various cultural fields, the bourgeoisie would inevitably have carried out restoration in these fields.

chairman mao points out: "either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." the bourgeoisie always stubbornly tries to express itself and remould the party and the world in its own image. that won't work. to yield to them would actually be to "'run the risk of undermining our party and our country.' whom then must we yield to? we can mould the party and the

world only in the image of the proletarian vanguard." this is a life-and-death struggle concerning who moulds whom and who will win out. party committees at all levels must rely on the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, keep exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure including the various cultural fields, and carry the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end. all communists and revolutionary cadres, intellectuals and literary and art workers should "study marxism and society" in the course of struggle and continue to remould their own world outlook. provided we adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, keep to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and uphold the communist philosophy of struggle, we are sure to win great victories in the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius and still greater victories in the proletarian revolution in literature and art. the dictatorship of the proletariat in china will be consolidated still further and the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction will prosper.

PEASANT-COMPOSER

Shih Chang-yuan--A Popular Chinese Peasant Composer

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 22, 1974)

"never before" is one of the new songs by the north china peasant composer shih chang-yuan singing the praises of chinese commune members.

it describes how the people of hsiyang county in shansi province worked with unprecedented enthusiasm and reaped a record harvest last year in the teeth of the worst drought within living memory. by its powerful strains and rich national flavour, the song has been warmly received among the peasants.

a member of chiehtu people's commune and an experienced crop grower and stone mason, 54-year-old shih chang-yuan has composed more than 300 songs in his spare time since the 1958 great leap forward. some of his songs, such as "we sing till joy reigns over hillslopes" and "come to our hilly village, please", have become popular throughout the country. one was used as music for a film.

shih chang-yuan took a direct part in the fight against the drought which lasted throughout 1972 and the first five months of 1973. fields cracked, but the poor and lower-middle peasants fought on. led by the county party committee, men and women, old and young carried water to the fields by shoulder pole. when nearby springs dried up, they went farther and sometimes had to walk a dozen kilometres back and forth for two pails of water. many of them worked so hard that their legs became swollen and their shoulders rubbed raw. but they kept up the fight, for 50 days on a stretch. by relying on the superiority of people's communes and the hard efforts of the masses, the county emerged victorious with a record grain harvest.

"all this filled me with an irrepressible feeling, an admiration for the people's communes and the masses, that i could not help pouring it out in songs," said shih chang-yuan. he composed more than 20 songs during the battle against drought, some of which he wrote in cooperation with others. these songs were passed on to the brigade theatrical troupe and music teacher and then to commune members and soon were heard in the fields or on the way to fetching water. they spurred the commune members on and added to their strength.

shih chang-yuan uses music as a weapon in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, criticizing revisionism and spontaneous tendency towards capitalism and praising the victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, shih chang-yuan has written many new songs as well as music for dances to sing the praises of the socialist revolution and construction. his "song of the sunghsi river" describes how hsiyang people improved farming conditions by harnessing the river. the music he wrote for the dance "girl dynamiter" praises the emancipated chinese working women's dare-to-think-and-act spirit and the important role they are playing in remaking nature.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, he composed a song to condemn lin piao for advocating the doctrines of confucius and mencius in a bid to restore capitalism.

shih chang-yuan recalled how he started to compose songs. "in the old society it was inconceivable for a peasant like me to do this," he said. the li-an-yangkou brigade to which shih chang-yuan belongs was a poor out-of-the-way village before liberation. eighty of the 400 villagers toiled as hired hands. the peasants were too poor to have any cultural activities. after the village was liberated in 1945, the party led the peasants in carrying out land reform. the poor and lower-middle peasants who had been exploited and oppressed for generations became

masters of the country. shih chang-yuan, then 25 years old and illiterate, began to attend a peasant evening school. he also vigorously participated in such activities as singing revolutionary songs and putting on yangko dances (a popular form of dance in northern shensi) and other performances sponsored by the eighth route army unit stationed in the village. shih chang-yuan learned to play chinese fiddle and flute and to read scores after one year's hard effort. this enabled him and his friends to learn many new songs. later, under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the peasants formed agricultural cooperatives, increased production and improved their living standards. greater changes took place in the village during the 1958 great leap forward. many things which were once inconceivable now came true. more and more villagers turned to singing and they wanted songs in praise of the new look of their hilly village and their happy life. so shih chang-yuan tried his hand and composed a short song to describe the villagers' seething enthusiasm in farm production. when he sang it to the villagers, they liked it. this encouraged him to compose more songs. he discussed and revised every song with his fellow villagers. the county cultural centre gave him a great deal of help. he studied folk songs to enrich his art.

over the past few years shih chang-yuan has spent much time helping young amateurs. nine of them have composed about 200 songs between them, turning the village into a home of songs. even people in their sixties or seventies have learned to sing revolutionary songs. shih chang-yuan has often been invited to other brigades and communes to teach composition and help polish new songs or set lyrics to music.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius Triggers New Upsurge in Central China Hsien to Improve Farmland

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 23, 1974)

"grasp criticism of lin piao and confucius, and expand socialist agriculture as speedily as possible" -- this is the slogan guiding the people of lankao county in building up the socialist countryside.

the cadres and commune peasants in this county of honan province are deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. at criticism meetings, they recount the tremendous changes that have taken place in lankao since liberation in 1949, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. they used the facts to counter-attack the onslaught on socialism by lin piao who followed the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and attempted to restore capitalism.

the county was one of the most infertile areas in china. its farmland, largely alkaline, was constantly ravaged by sandstorms and floods. chiao yu-lu, who was a farmhand before liberation, became secretary of the lankao county party committee in 1962 when the area was hit by the worst natural disaster in history.

resolutely carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, chiao yu-lu imbued the cadres and people with a determination to transform the area. together, they made colossal efforts to study the impact of floods and sandstorms and work out remedies. things began to take a turn for the better in 1964 when chiao yu-lu died of cancer of the liver. he was later commended as "a good student of chairman mao's and an outstanding example for all the county party secretaries".

the great proletarian cultural revolution tempered the lankao people. carrying on what chiao yu-lu had started, they worked still harder in the ever-deepening movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the county is now crisscrossed by more than 1,000 irrigation canals and ditches forming a comprehensive network. countless sand dunes are firmly anchored by trees-belts. paulownia trees have been interplanted with grain crops on more than 33,300 hectares of farmland to break wind force and prevent waterlogging. in addition, more than 13,300 hectares of alkaline land have been transformed.

the area has been relieved of its traditional scourges. the county last year gathered the best autumn grain harvest in history. after putting aside enough for itself, it

sold the state 15,000 tons of grain. the peasants said: "our achievements give the lie to the nonsense fabricated by lin piao that the national economy has fallen into stagnation as a result of the cultural revolution."

the chinchai production brigade, which had been praised by chiao yu-lu as a pioneer in transforming alkaline land, criticized lin piao for parroting slanders that confucius spread against the working people, such as "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid".

chinchai was the poorest village in the area before liberation. out of a total of 510 families, 253 fled famine and went begging, and 172 were compelled to sell their children. starvation took 180 lives, with 35 whole families.

the people began improving the village right after liberation, and the work proceeded more speedily during the cultural revolution. they ploughed deep and turned up good soil to replace the alkaline topsoil on all their 266 hectares of land, which now gives stable yields despite excess rain or drought. output of grain and cotton per hectare last year was 4.34 and 0.63 tons respectively, outstripping the target set for this area in the national programme for agricultural development. after selling 100 tons of grain to the state and putting aside more than enough for all the families, the brigade kept a grain reserve.

"is it because we were 'born stupid' that we had to suffer in the old society?" said the veteran peasants. "no. class oppression and exploitation were the root cause. we are living an entirely different life because we have made revolution under the leadership of chairman mao."

"we'll work still harder in building socialism to smash lin piao's scheme to restore capitalism," they pledged.

in lankao, the mass drive to improve farmland is gathering momentum as the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius deepens. the county used to spend around 1,000 yuan (rmb) on a single pump well, and at least a dozen workers worked round the clock for a week to sink it. in the course of the criticism movement, the peasants improved the drilling equipment and method, and three or four workers sank a well in 24 hours, with 300 yuan at the most. workers of the county's electric power bureau succeeded after repeated experiments in integrating diesel engine-generating units with the general transmission system. their experience helped the county build nine small power stations with 50 diesel engine generators.

cadres on the county party committee have taken the lead in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. through this criticism, they have gained a better understanding

of chairman mao's teaching: "the masses are the real heroes." their determination to expand the county's agriculture became still stronger when they recalled how chiao yu-lu had worked in waist-deep water during a downpour despite great pain in his liver and traced the flow of the torrent to get first-hand knowledge about its impact. at present, more than 800 cadres at the county and commune levels have left their offices and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the commune peasants to improve the area.

chang chin-li, first secretary of the county party committee, was deputy secretary when chiao yu-lu was alive. on the spring festival this year, he carted 700 kilogrammes of improved seed to a brigade together with a group of cadres. there they joined the peasants in studying chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and criticizing lin piao for trying to restore capitalism. the cadres and peasants also discussed how to step up production.

chao hsin-chen, a standing committee member of the county party committee, became first secretary of the party committee of the kuyang commune last year when he returned from peking after attending the tenth national congress of the party. though an experienced peasant, he has visited all the 17 brigades of the commune to acquaint himself with various problems in production. he interplanted barley with sweet potatoes on an experimental plot with good result last march and popularized the experience.

COTTON SOWING

Cotton Sowing Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

under the impact of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, cotton sowing has been finished in china and the quality of work is better than last year.

where the task was completed earlier, the seedlings are doing well. commune members are carefully tending the fields to ensure another good harvest.

led by party organizations at various levels, the cadres and commune members criticized lin piao and confucius for attempting to turn back the wheel of history. this raised their enthusiasm for growing cotton in the interests of the revolution.

people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai have for many years topped the target (750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare) set in the national programme for agricultural development. they completed sowing this year two days earlier than last year.

in kiangsu province's nantung administrative region, one of china's high-yield cotton producers, spring sowing was well done and was completed in good time.

the cotton growers paid great attention to scientific farming. honan province in central china held meetings to exchange experience for growing cotton in different conditions -- on saline soil, in hilly areas or the plains, with or without irrigation. to help eliminate pests and preserve moisture, the kuanchung area in shensi province, northwest china, irrigated and ploughed the land and applied fertilizer to it in winter instead of spring. yuncheng and linfen administrative regions in shansi province, north china, and tayien region of szechwan province in the southwest emphasized popularizing fine strains and encouraged transplantation in cotton growing. the acreage planted under cotton by this method was several times that of last year.

a drought threathened some cotton growing areas during the sowing season because of the scarcity of snow and rain since last winter. led by local party organizations, the commune members criticized the fallacy that "everything is decided by heaven" preached by lin piao and confucius and started a drive to combat the drought. they completed cotton sowing in good time.

party organizations strengthened leadership over the work. since the beginning of spring sowing, over 14,000 cadres in hupeh province's chingchou region have gone to work at the grassroots. they are running experimental and demonstration plots together with local people.

INSTRUMENT AND METER INDUSTRY

Cultural Revolution Helps Develop Instrument and Meter Industry in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 22, 1974)

the taching oilfield, one of china's biggest, has replaced an old imported meter with a tientsin-made high-precision display recording dynamic combination meter suited for use in cold regions. the combination meter was designed and made by an instrument and meter factory here after soliciting opinions from taching oil workers and was welcomed by them.

the meter is one of the more than 120 new products the city's instrument and meter industry has designed and manufactured during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

twice as many varieties and four times as many specifications of instruments and meters were made in 1973 as in 1965. designs were improved to include many sophisticated ones. the city is mass-producing photo-electric analyzers, laboratory portable meters, current-resistance meters, electroplating meters, line amplifying meters and other complete sets of instruments and meters. the industry's output value last year was four times the 1965 figure. it continued to rise in the first four months of this year in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the workers and staff of the industry during the cultural revolution criticized such revisionist trash as trailing behind at a snail's pace and slavish comprador philosophy peddled by liu shao-chi. this greatly enhanced their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and creativeness. they turned out many advanced instruments and meters that are original in design.

the tientsin meteorographic and oceanographic meter factory designed and made a telegraph submarine hydrometer after months of effort. it replaced an old, dull mechanical hydrometer modelled on a foreign design that had to be operated with hoisting equipment by a man standing on deck. workers of the factory were resolved to improve the design during the cultural revolution. they formed a three-in-one combination group made up of workers, cadres and technicians to tackle the problem. with the new hydrometer, the direction and speed of the current can be recorded quickly in the operating room.

the criticism of "profit comes first" and other manifestations of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in running enterprises

has helped the factories gear their production to the needs of socialist construction. the workers declared: "working in socialist enterprises, we'll turn out anything the state needs, however small the order, however low the output value and however complicated the technology involved."

the tientsin regulator plant sent groups of investigators to inquire into the needs of user units in tientsin and other cities and worked out plans accordingly for improving its products and adding new products. it now turns out over forty varieties as against six in 1969. once a local power plant asked the regulator plant to make two specific instruments it needed for use in an overhaul of equipment. though the regulator plant did not produce such instruments, it willingly accepted the order. the workers gave priority to the making of moulds and measuring tools and turned out the two instruments without delay.

the socialist cooperation among workers in the instrument and meter trade has made new progress during the cultural revolution. plants help one another with equipment and technical know-how to tap production potentials.

when an order for a complete set of electronic and pneumatic modular controllers was placed with tientsin's instruments and meters industry, no plant could fill it on its own. the industrial administration organized three plants to work in cooperation and the job was completed in a very short period of time. the chienhua instrument and meter plant needed a thousand long axles of very high precision for some of its new products. but the plant was short of necessary equipment. the tientsin instrument and meter plant volunteered to make the axles on its behalf.

tientsin's instrument and meter industry had a very weak foundation before liberation. one dilapidated plant and several repair shops did only repairs on general electric meters and pressure gauges. the city had to depend on imports for the supply of instruments and meters. it now has more than thirty instrument and meter plants, a dozen of them being built during the cultural revolution. apart from meeting local needs, their products also go to other parts of the country.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

England Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

the england badminton team led by stuart wyatt, president of the badminton association of england, and peter birtwistle concluded its visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

kuo lei, leading member of the chinese badminton association, saw the guests off at the airport.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

constantine grigorov, bulgarian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening to mark the day of bulgarian culture and education and bulgarian script.

attending were yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned including hsiang chung-pu, jen hung, li shu-chien, kan mai and hsieh wen-ching.

bulgarian documentary films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Visits China-Cambodia Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

deputy prime minister khieu samphan visited the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking this morning at the head of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

when the delegation arrived at the people's commune in the company of ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the commune members gave a rousing welcome to the cambodian comrades-in-arms. they beat drums and gongs and performed the "harvest dance".

the changyang people's commune was named the china-cambodia friendship people's commune on november 7, 1971. lu yi, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee told deputy prime minister khieu samphan that the commune members had long been looking forward to the visit of the cambodian comrades-in-arms. "your visit to our commune and guidance to our work is a great encouragement to us," he said. the commune's production has made headway and achieved good harvests of grain and cotton for years running under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the encouragement of the victorious tidings from the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. farmland capital construction has made much progress with 266 hectares of cropland levelled, more than 20 pump wells sunk and irrigation ditches dug, totalling several kilometres. now the commune is ensured of a stable yield despite drought or water-logging.

the distinguished guests visited the commune's farm machinery repair plant, a livestock farm and wheat fields and called on commune member families.

deputy prime minister khieu samphan had a chat with elderly poor peasant chang chan-fu at his home. khieu samphan asked him about his life before liberation. chang toiled as a hired-hand for landlords for more than twenty years before liberation and lived on husks and wild vegetable all year round. now chang chan-fu and his children are all working in the commune and leading a happy life. he expressed his determination to follow chairman mao's teachings, grasp revolution and promote production and contribute to building the socialist motherland and supporting the world revolution.

deputy prime minister khieu samphan told commune members how the peasants in the liberated areas in cambodia organized themselves into mutual-aid teams and co-operatives, and made great efforts to develop production and support the front. he also conveyed the cambodian peasants' regards to the commune members.

commune members presented fine seed strains of rice, peanuts and maize to the distinguished cambodian guests before their departure. the commune members then cheered: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and cambodia exclamation" "we wish the cambodian people still greater victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

Cambodian Delegation Head and Deputy Head Attend Modern Dance Drama Performances at Invitation of Comrade Chiang Ching

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

at the invitation of comrade chiang ching, khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and ieng sary, deputy head of the delegation and special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister, attended experimental performances of the modern revolutionary dance dramas "children of the grassland" and "ode to yimeng" given by the china dance drama troupe here this evening.

attending the performances upon invitation were samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied by chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh and others.

the tienchiao theatre this evening was alive with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the peoples

of china and cambodia. the distinguished cambodian guests were greeted with a long standing ovation as they entered the theatre in the company of chinese party and state leaders. at the end of the performances, samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, delegation head khieu samphan and deputy head ieng sary, accompanied by wang hung-wen, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, wu teh and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the dancers and congratulated them on their successful performances. the cambodian delegation presented them with a basket of flowers.

among the guests attending the performances were members of the cambodian delegation madame ieng thirith, tiv ol, and toch kham doeun; officials of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran and madame chan youran, thiounn mumm, general and madame duong sam ol, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith, van piny and madame van piny; members of the royal family princess norodom buppha devi and her husband samdech sisowath chivan monirak, prince norodom yuvaneath, prince norodom chakrapong and prince and madame sisowath methavi, and other cambodian friends in peking.

accompanying the guests at the performances were also leading members of the chinese foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council and other departments concerned, including chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, yu hui-yung, wang man-tien, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang hai-jung, kang mao-chao and wang chen.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

the congolese journalists' delegation led by laurent mann, minister of information, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press organizations lu ying, hsieh li-fu and yang chao-lin; yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua was present.

yesterday afternoon, congolese ambassador itoua gave a cocktail party for the visiting congolese journalists' delegation. among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao and leading members of peking press organizations and other departments concerned. attending also were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and diplomatic envoys of some african countries to china.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met with the congolese guests on separate occasions while they were in china. vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a banquet in their honour.

the congolese guests visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and press organizations in peking, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking. they made wide contacts with chinese journalists and exchanged experience with them.

the congolese journalists' delegation yesterday called on djawoto, secretary general of a.a.j.a., and all members of the secretariat of the association.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President Makarios of Cyprus Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 22, 1974)

president makarios and other distinguished guests from cyprus accompanying the president on his china visit concluded their visit to shanghai and left here for hangchow by special plane this morning, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to hangchow were tsao ke-chiang, director of the

department of west asian and north african affairs, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu.

seeing the guests off at the airport were also leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned.

president makarios and other distinguished cypriot guests, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien and ma tien-shui, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this morning. they also went sightseeing in the city and went up the shanghai mansion to have a panoramic view of the city.

President Makarios Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 22, 1974)

president makarios and the other distinguished cypriot guests accompanying the president on his china visit arrived here from shanghai by special plane at noon today in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chairman tan chi-lung and vice-chairman lai ko-ko of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee; vice-chairman chang yung-sheng of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

hangchow today was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china anc cyprus. boulevards in the city proper and tall buildings by the west lake were bedecked with huge streamers and colourful bunting. hangchow airport today flew the national flags of china and cyprus. president makarios and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane amidst beatings of drums and gongs. tan chi-lung walked up and warmly shook hands with the guests to welcome them. when president makarios walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, the people waved flowers, coloured streamers and miniature national flags of the two countries. youngsters performed dances to

convey the profound friendship of the hangchow people for the people of cyprus. as president makarios and the other distinguished guests drove to the guest house, they were greeted with applause by hangchow people along the routes.

tan chi-lung gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome president makarios and the other distinguished guests. attending were n.p.c. vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, vice-minister ho ying, lai ko-ko, wang tzu-ta and chang yung-sheng.

chairman tan chi-lung and president makarios proposed toasts at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be consolidated and developed constantly.

present at the banquet were also leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, the chekiang units of the chinese people's liberation army and other departments concerned.

this afternoon, president makarios and the other distinguished guests made a boat excursion on the beautiful west lake in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and tan chi-lung. the distinguished guests also visited a silk tapestry mill and were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

President Makarios of Cyprus Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 23, 1974)

president makarios of the republic of cyprus and other distinguished cypriot guests arrived here from hangchow by special plane this morning. they are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, on their visit.

the cypriot guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chao tzu-yang and lin li-ming, chairman and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yen teh-ming, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary

committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as 2,000 local people.

a gay atmosphere prevailed in this south china city today. the airport flew the national flags of china and cyprus. president makarios and other distinguished guests, accompanied by chao tzu-yang, went round to meet the welcoming crowd. the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters danced to music and people waved flowers and colourful streamers.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of president makarios and the other distinguished guests.

attending the banquet were chao tzu-yang, lin li-ming, yen teh-ming, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi and lo fan-chun.

present were also n.p.c. vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien and vice-foreign miniser ho ying.

chairman chao tzu-yang and president makarios proposed toasts at the banquet. chao tzu-yang, on behalf of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and kwangtung people, extended warm welcome to president makarios and the other distinguished guests who are now visiting kwangchow. he expressed gratitude to president makarios who had brought the friendship of the cypriot people for the chinese people. he wished that this friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would develop constantly.

in his toast, president makarios said: "i am very happy that i was given the opportunity to be in your beautiful city today. your welcome and the demonstration of the warm feelings of the people of kwangchow have deeply touched me.

"i have been in china for one week and my visit to kwangchow concludes my stay in this great country. leaving china tomorrow, i am taking with me the best impressions and memories. the meetings and the talks which i had with chairman mao tsetung and other leaders of the chinese government and the warmth and the open-heartedness with which i was received everywhere have made my visit very useful, pleasant and memorable. i believe that this visit opens a new chapter in the relations between china and cyprus."

after the banquet, president makarios and the other cypriot guests attended a theatrical performance.

president makarios and other distinguished guests, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and chao tzu-yang, visited chungshan university this morning and were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students. in the afternoon, they went to visit the china export commodities fair.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Congratulate Valery Giscard d'Estaing

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message of congratulations to valery giscard d'estaing, the newly elected president of the republic of france. the text of the message reads:

his excellency valery giscard d'estaing,
president of the republic of france,

paris

on the occasion of your election as president of the republic of france, we wish to extend to you our congratulations. may the relations between china and france and the friendship between our two peoples develop continuously.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, may 22, 1974

Peking Reception in Honor of Opening of French Industrial, Scientific and Technical Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

a reception on the occasion of the opening of the french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition was given here this evening by the china council for the promotion of international trade.

among the guests were pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, and the french official delegation he is leading; the delegation of the national council of french employers led by paul huvelin, honorary president of the council; and french ambassador to china etienne manach, his wife and embassy officials.

attending the reception were chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang wen-lin, li chuan, cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, li shang-chih, hsing jen-hsien, kao hsu and kung fan-cheng.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

French Industrial, Scientific and Technical Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

a french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition opened at the peking exhibition center this morning.

the exhibition, a large one sponsored by the french government in china, shows machine tools, transportation machinery, textile machinery, machinery for public works, electronics and tele-communications equipment, aeronautical equipment, medical apparatus and other industrial products.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and france prevailed at the exhibition. on the square in front of the exhibition centre fluttered the national flags of china and france.

attending the opening ceremony were li chiang and chai shu-fan, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang wen-lin, li chuan, cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, li shang-chih, hsing jen-hsien, kao hsu and kung fan-cheng, as well as more than seven hundred people in the chinese capital.

attending were pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, and the french official delegation he is leading; the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its honorary president paul huvelin; french ambassador to china etienne manach and embassy officials, as well as other french friends in peking.

ambassador manach declared the exhibition open. the band played the national anthems of china and france.

in his speech at the opening ceremony, delegation leader pierre sudreau gave an account of the exhibits and expressed his gratitude to the technical personnel and workers of china and france who had participated in the preparations for the exhibition. dwelling on the development of the relations between france and china in the last few years, sudreau stated that the exhibition would help strengthen the friendly ties between the people of the two countries and paved the way for further developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

wang yao-ting said the french exhibition which opens in the chinese capital will enable the chinese people to see the fruits of labour and wisdom of the french people, and will provide them with a good opportunity to acquaint themselves with the french industry and technology. he expressed the conviction that the exhibition would help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and france and the economic and trade relations between the two countries. he wished the exhibition every success.

after minister li chiang cut the ribbon, the gathering viewed the exhibits.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Pierre Sudreau

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly, president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries and leader of the french official delegation.

french ambassador to china etienne manach was present at the meeting.

present-also were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members and staff members of departments concerned hsu wei-chin, chu chuan-hsien, li teh-hsing, chi tsung-hua and lien cheng-pao.

President Pierre Sudreau and French Ambassador to China Etienne Manach Give Reception for French Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, and etienne manach, french ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening for the french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition now going on in peking.

among the guests were li chiang and chai shu-fan, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; yueh chih-chien acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang wen-lin, li chuan, cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, hsing jen-hsien and kung fan-cheng.

attending the reception were also members of the french official delegation led by president pierre sudreau, the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its honorary president paul huvelin, officials of the french embassy here and other french friends in peking.

president pierre sudreau and chairman wang yao-ting proposed toasts at the reception.

CHINA AND GREECE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Well-known Greek Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiǎo-ping of the state council met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with well-known greek friendly personages nicolas kitsikis and his wife beata kitsikis and their son dimitri kitsikis and daughter-in-law calliope doxiadis.

present on the occasion were li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chung han-chiu, permanent council member of the association, and staff member chen le-min.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Princess Lamia and Other Distinguished Moroccan Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco, and her party.

among the guests were moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri and wife and embassy officials.

present were lin chia-mei, lin chiao-chih, fu hao, ting hsueh-sung, hsu han-ping and hsu kuang.

prior to the banquet, foreign minister chi peng-fei had a meeting with princess lamia and her party.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chi peng-fei and princess lamia made speeches at the banquet.

foreign minister chi peng-fei praised the moroccan people for their glorious tradition of struggles against imperialist and colonialist aggression. he said: "we are very glad to note that the moroccan government and people, under the leadership of his majesty king hassan ii, have made constant achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty

and in national construction. the kingdom of morocco adheres to the policy of non-alignment, supports the palestinian people and people of various arab countries in their just struggle against israeli zionism, works for the cause of the unity of the arab people and african people against imperialism and colonialism and supports the national liberation movement. the chinese government and people whole-heartedly wish you constant new victories on the road of national independent development."

he added: "the chinese government and people consistently uphold the establishment and development of relations between countries of different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we always maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we firmly oppose aggression, subversion, control and interference by imperialism and the super-powers against other countries. both china and morocco belong to the third world. we both suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past. today, we are confronted with the common task of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and building our respective countries. the people of our two countries always sympathize with and support each other. we whole-heartedly thank the moroccan government and people for their support to china in restoring her legitimate rights in the united nations. we maintain that to consolidate and develop the friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between us is not only in conformity with the interests of the people of our two countries but also beneficial to unity against imperialism -- the common cause of the countries and peoples of the third world. we are convinced that the visit of her highness the princess to china will certainly promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries and contribute to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

princess lamia said: "i have looked forward to visiting china for a long time. china has been known to the world for its civilization for several thousand years; she is a country with a long history. under the guidance of her great leader chairman mao tsetung, china has entered an entirely new epoch after a victorious revolution. china's liberation and her progress in various fields have shaken the world." "in the last 25 years, people's china has won victories in the political, social, economic and other spheres," she added, "china will achieve still greater victories in the future." the princess remarked: "china's liberation through the success of the chinese revolution has set the best example for the people of various countries who seek freedom, self-respect and dignity."

the princess said: "the people's republic of china supports the just cause the world over. she supports the people of various countries in struggle -- including

the people of the arab countries, primarily the palestinian people who are injured and homeless but are still fighting. we have not forgotten and will never forget that the government and people of the people's republic of china were the first to rise in support of the palestinian fighters in their struggle against the plunderers -- a sword planted by imperialism in the arab world."

recalling the long-standing relations between morocco and china, princess lamia said: "the morocco-china relations characterized by friendship, mutual respect and cooperation and are being consolidated and enhanced daily."

she said: "i have come to china primarily to convey the friendly sentiments and respects of the king, the government and people of morocco for your great country and to enhance the relations between the people of morocco and china in all respects to the common benefit of our two countries."

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Princess Lamia of Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco, and her party.

moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri was present on the occasion.

among those present also were lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang pu-ching, fu shun-ho, chang wei-lieh and hsu heng.

Moroccan Ambassador and Wife Give Reception on Occasion of Princess Lamia's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri and his wife gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the current visit to china by her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco.

among the guests were foreign minister chi peng-fei, lin chia-mei, lin chiao-chih, fu hao, hsu han-ping, ting hsueh-sung, hsu kuang and chiao ling.

ambassador kacem zhiri said in his toast: "under the leadership of his majesty king hassan ii, morocco has sincere respect and friendly sentiments for the people's republic of china and is working for consolidating her relations of co-operation with the people's republic of china in all fields."

"we have the pleasure to be representatives of our kingdom to your great country. we are eyewitnesses of china's progress in all fields. we have seen how china supports all just causes and the people of all countries of the third world," the ambassador added.

he expressed the conviction that the current visit by princess lamia "will contribute to the enhancement of the friendly relations and co-operation between the people of morocco and china."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said in his toast that princess lamia's friendly visit to china "is beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries and the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between us."

he said: "china is a developing socialist country. both china and morocco belong to the third world. the chinese government and people highly esteem their friendship with the government and people of the kingdom of morocco. we believe that by the concerted efforts of our two sides, we will open broad new vistas for the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

he asked her highness the princess to convey to the government and people of morocco, after she returned home, the fraternal friendship and friendly regards of the chinese government and people.

present at the reception were diplomatic envoys of egypt, algeria, lebanon and tunisia to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese General and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

general kendra shumsher rana, father-in-law of the king of nepal, and mrs. kendra shumsher rana left here by air today for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lu wei-chao, director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry. nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana was also present at the airport.

during their stay in peking, general and mrs. kendra shumsher rana visited factories, a school and scenic spots.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

the pakistan tennis team led by mohammad farooq left here by plane today on a visit to shanghai.

during their stay in peking, the pakistan players had two friendly matches with chinese players. they visited the peking physical culture institute and went on a sightseeing tour that took in the palace museum, the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chekiang Handicrafts Exhibition Opens in Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, May 21, 1974)

an exhibition of handicrafts from chekiang province opened here this afternoon. senegalese minister of culture alioune sene presided over the inaugural ceremony and cut the ribbon as the national flags of china and senegal fluttered in the breeze in front of the exhibition hall.

at the exhibition an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries prevailed. at the entrance of the hall stood a huge placard inscribed with the words: "friendship between the chinese and senegalese peoples is ever lasting."

attending the inaugural ceremony were senegalese minister of finance and economic affairs babacar ba and other high-ranking officials.

also present were tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in senegal and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

in his speech at the inaugural ceremony, minister alioune sene pointed out that the opening of the exhibition marked "an important day in sino-senegalese cultural co-operation."

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charge d'affaires ad interim tai pei-chen also spoke at the ceremony.

after the ceremony, minister alioune sene and other guests, accompanied by tai pei-chen and head of the exhibition huang hsun-che, went round the exhibition.

among the 500 exhibits were articles of sculpture, embroidery, weaving, bamboo, straw, and carved furniture.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

the soviet government trade delegation led by i.t. grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking by air for home today.

the 1974 agreement on exchange of goods and payments between china and the soviet union was concluded and the soviet delegation visited kwangchow and shanghai during its stay in china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade. soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov was present.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 22, 1974)

k. b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l. w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports, concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

they were given a warm send-off by chen yuan-kao, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, and others.

the sri lanka guests arrived here from shanghai on may 20. the provincial sports committee gave a banquet in their honour yesterday evening. present were yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chang hsu-chu, a leading member of the provincial sports committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

while in kwangchow, the guests visited the kwangchow indoor stadium and toured scenic spots.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Sweden, Austria and Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here today for sweden to have bilateral trade discussions and for austria and the federal republic of germany to have meetings of joint trade committees.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade. diplomatic officials of swedish and f.r.g. embassies in peking were present.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Democratic Yemeni Premier's Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

ali nasser mohamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, in a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, expressed deep sympathy on the recent earthquake in china. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council,

peking

we are grieved to hear the news of the earthquake which struck the south regions of west china. please accept our deep sympathy for this disaster, and we hope that the result will be slight.

ali nasser mohamed
prime minister of the
people's democratic republic of yemen
aden, may 21, 1974

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai Greet Yugoslav Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1974)

acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai today sent a joint message to josip broz tito, kiro gligorov and dzemal bijedic, sincerely congratulating them on their assumption of the respective offices of president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, president of the federal assembly and president of the federal executive council. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency josip broz tito,
president of the socialist federal republic of
yugoslavia,

his excellency kiro gligorov,
president of the federal assembly of the socialist
federal republic of yogoslavia,

his excellency dzemal bijedic,
president of the federal executive council of the
socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

beograd

please accept our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your assumption of the respective offices of president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, president of the federal assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia. may the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia and between our two peoples develop continuously. may the yugoslav people win new successes in their cause of defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing their economy and culture.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

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NOVELS

Sculpture the Models of Proletarian Heroes Through the Conflict of Contradictions

- a review of the novel entitled The Sunny Sky

by

Ch'u Lan (初 瀾)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1974)

The novel entitled The Sunny Sky by Comrade Hao Jan (浩 然) is an outstanding literary work born out of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the literary and art front in our country. It has, for a long time, received warm welcome from the broad masses of the worker-peasant-soldier readers. Guided by the spirit of the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee, this novel deeply reflects the acute and violent class struggle in the socialist countryside in our country and successfully portrays the heroic image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un (蕭 长 春), "the leader in upholding the socialist orientation." Under the excellent situation of the in-depth development of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in the struggle to repel the backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art and persevere in the proletarian revolution in literature and art, the discussion and study of the ideological and artistic achievements in The Sunny Sky is of real significance toward criticizing Lin Piao for peddling Confucius and Mencius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the "doctrine of the Mean," wiping out the pernicious influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in the sphere of literature and art and opposing the "theory of no conflict" and the "theory of people in the middle" in literary and art creation.

Painstaking portrayal of the models of worker-peasant-soldier heroes is a basic task in the creation of socialist literature and art. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un is the typical image of millions upon millions of heroic figures that have emerged in the high tide of socialism in the countryside in our country. A very important point which makes this character so lofty, full and moving is that the writer has adopted the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in creation and that through the path of "typifying the contradictions and struggle" in real life, he has prominently portrayed the heroic image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un.

In the historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism. The heroic figures of our period have all grown to maturity and been steeled in the storm of class struggle and two-line struggle. The creation of socialist literature must take the Party's basic line as the key link to profoundly reflect the life of struggle in the historical period of socialism in our country. It must be bold in exposing, intensifying and solving contradictions, and through the conflict of contradictions sculpture the models of proletarian heroes.

Although the novel The Sunny Sky narrates the incidents that took place over a period of ten days and more around wheat-harvest time in Tungshanwu agricultural cooperative in 1957, it has unrolled the historical picture of the heart-stirring class struggle in the countryside. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un is such "a typical figure in a typical environment."

On the socialist road, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un are faced with a complicated, acute and violent conflict of contradictions. In this connection there are contradictions with Ma Chih-yüeh (马 之 悦), the covert counter-revolutionary element and deputy chairman of the agricultural cooperative, contradictions with Ma Hsiao-pien (马 小 辫), the overt enemy and reactionary landlord, contradictions with Wan Wan Jao (万 万 饶), the well-to-do middle peasant, contradictions with Li Shih-tan (李 世 丹), the right opportunist element within the Party and contradictions with Ma Lien-fu (马 连 福), the poor peasant dragged by the enemy for use as a "gun." The conflict of contradictions in the novel develops around the question of distribution in the agricultural cooperative: In order to consolidate the collective economy, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants uphold the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," but the landlord elements, the covert counter-revolutionaries, the right opportunist elements within the Party and some well-to-do middle peasants call for "division of profit in proportion to land." After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in the countryside, the essence of this conflict of contradictions remains to be the struggle between the two roads and the two lines and the struggle to stand resolutely for progress and oppose retrogression, to stand resolutely for revolution and oppose restoration

under the historical conditions of the time. In this struggle, there are contradictions between ourselves and the enemy as well as contradictions among the people. Like the twisted roots and intricate gnarls that are inter-related, they profoundly reflect the complex and acute nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism. At the time of revealing these contradictions, the writer has at all times placed Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un in the center of these contradictions and in a position affording initiative in the contradictions. No matter whether they are Ma Chih-yüeh and Ma Hsiao-pien who want to make trouble and bring about a restoration, or Wan Wan Jao and Ma Ta-p'ao (马 大 炮) who want to take the capitalist road to amass a fortune, or Li Shih-tan who wants to carry out the right opportunist line, their opposite is Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. Such a method is based on the reality of life because Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un is the backbone of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the leader in taking the socialist road.

In making prominent this main line of struggle of contradictions with Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un on the one side and Ma Chih-yüeh and Ma Hsiao-pien on the other, the story has the other contradictions organized so as to develop the various contradictions around Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and enable the heroic figure to undergo various tests in the storm of class struggle and two-line struggle. This arrangement is very important, because only when the heroic figure is placed in the central position of the struggle of contradictions is it possible to provide a typical setting of class struggle for portraying the heroic figure and give the heroic figure full scope for displaying his heroism.

It is precisely in this way that the novel The Sunny Sky reveals to us a scene of tempestuous and undulating struggle. Look, when the enemies mobilize some middle peasants to clamor for division of profit in proportion to land, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un immediately hurries back to Tung-shanwu from the worksite and takes the initiative in intercepting this counter-current. He throws the deployment of Ma Chih-yüeh into disorder and places the enemy in a passive position. At the cadres' meeting, Ma Lien-fu is fooled by the enemies into truculently "opening fire" on Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, but the latter calmly and shrewdly discerns that his real opponent is still hiding behind the scenes. Through analyzing the situation of the struggle, he eventually correctly orients his main offensive. Since the enemies are extremely cunning and have set traps and launched counter-attacks one after the other, if improperly handled, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un will be placed in a passive position. However, the novel turns the counter-attacks launched by the enemies into an opportunity for revealing the true qualities of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un as a hero. It not only depicts Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un as calmly meeting the enemy on the battlefield, but also reveals his ability in pursuing and attacking the enemy in retreat.

In the battle to defend the wheat harvest, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un takes the initiative. On the one hand, he announced at an earlier date the proposal for the pre-distribution of wheat so as to win over a section of the backward masses and disintegrate the enemies in battle array. On the other hand, he resolutely relieves Ma Li-pen (马 立 本) from his duties as an accountant, and reorganizes the class ranks. The blow makes Ma Chih-

yüeh feel so bad as though he has been "stabbed in the heart by a knife." Finally, the enemy attempts to kill Hsiao Shih T'ou, the son of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, so as to sabotage the wheat harvest. At this critical juncture with the whole situation of the struggle at stake, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un takes into consideration the future of Tungshanwu and the socialist orientation. On the one hand, with the dauntless revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, he firmly resists the pressure brought to bear on him from above by Li Shih-tan, the chief of the village, and on the other hand, he soberly analyzes the situation of the struggle and is not overwhelmed by the pain through the loss of his son brought about by the enemies. With the proletarian world outlook, he criticizes and refutes the so-called "one's own son is of one's own flesh and blood" in the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes which Ma Chih-yüeh has adopted to stir up the masses of the people. With resolute determination and astonishing perseverance, he leads the masses in throwing themselves into the critical battle of wheat harvest. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's incorruptible spirit which "can neither be bought over by money nor intimidated by knife and gun, and would not change color even with a knife pressed against his neck" greatly educates and inspires the masses of commune members at Tungshanwu. Eventually the enemies can do nothing more than to wail, "The person right before our eyes is like a mountain, and can neither be overthrown nor removed."

Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's incorruptible revolutionary spirit originates from his loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist cause. It is a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit which leads the masses to push history forward with uninterrupted struggle and represents a resolute determination to undergo any rebuffs in the struggle without becoming despondent. This incorruptible spirit is the main characteristic of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's ideological temperament which is revealed in the novel through a series of conflict of contradictions. It shows that in order to properly sculpture models of proletarian heroes, it is necessary not only to place the heroic figure in the central position of the conflict of contradictions, but also to bring out the power of the heroic figure in turning the contradictions to the revolutionary side through struggle. Only thus is it possible to bring out the dominant role of the heroic figure in the revolutionary struggle and make the heroic figure lofty, full and moving. Without the violent conflict between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Chih-yüeh and without making prominent Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's spirit of initiating attacks, it is not possible to bring out so thoroughly the heroic figure's dauntless revolutionary qualities and high awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle. Therefore, those methods of creation which only superficially touch on the conflict of contradictions without daring to intensify the contradictions basically cannot portray the lofty and full images of heroic figures.

In the process of resolving different kinds of contradictions, the novel The Sunny Sky has not only made prominent the aspect of daring to struggle in Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's character but also made prominent his aspect of being good at struggle at the same time.

The class struggle in Tungshanwu is extremely complicated. "Qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un adopts different forms of struggle toward the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and the contradictions among the people.

In handling the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un also adopts different kinds of struggle strategy toward Ma Chih-yüeh, the covert class enemy and Ma Hsiao-pien, the overt class enemy. Because Ma Chih-yüeh is a deceptive double-dealer, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un must therefore go through a number of tests of strength with him so as to fully expose him before his mask can be ripped off. Because Ma Hsiao-pien, the reactionary landlord, can only hide in a dark corner to make trouble, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un mobilizes the masses around him to exercise stronger surveillance over him, so that once he carries out sabotage activities, he will immediately be severely hit at by the iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the process of resolving the contradictions among the people, the novel vividly reflects how Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un makes skillful use of the principle of starting from the desire for unity and attaining new unity through criticism or struggle to help and educate the ideologically backward commune members. Wan Wan Jao is a well-to-do peasant, but judged by his economic status, his experience in exploitation before the switch-over to the cooperatives and his extremely selfish behavior, he is heading for the capitalist road. Therefore, although Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's policy is to win him over, he never goes half way to humor but wages merciless struggle against his words and deeds that are subversive to the agricultural cooperatives until Ma Chih-yüeh is dragged out and is made to "wake up from his dream" and concede defeat. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un also gives the right treatment to Han Pai-an (韩百安) and Ma Tzu-huai (马子怀), who are likewise wavering middle peasants, mainly by conducting painstaking persuasion and education and pointing out their future and orientation. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un clearly points out that the question of whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road is sharply placed before them and a decision must be made as soon as possible. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un embraces the profound proletarian feeling of "regretting that iron cannot be turned into steel" toward the poor peasant Ma Lien-fu. He seriously criticizes the latter for his mistake of allowing himself to be led by the nose by the enemies and enthusiastically rescues this class brother "whose surname is the word 'poverty'."

Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un adopts different tactics and forms of struggle to resolve different contradictions and reveal the power of the Marxist philosophy of struggle. This character is good at grasping the principle and flexibility of struggle and the meticulous and thoroughgoing style of work, and such characteristics have left a deep impression in the readers' mind.

The Marxist philosophy deems that "the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe." All things stand for the unity of opposites. The two contradictary aspects cannot exist in

isolation. Without its opposite aspect, each aspect loses the condition for its existence. Consequently, it is necessary to correctly and fully manifest the various aspects of the conflict of contradictions in literary creation. In order to properly depict the heroic figures and the positive forces in the dominant position, it is also necessary to properly portray the negative characters and negative forces in the background. In depicting the class enemies, it is necessary to bring out their cunning, atrocious and weak nature and write on their inevitable doom of destruction. This is for eulogizing the greatness and victory of the revolutionary forces through the violent struggle between revolution and counter-revolution. The novel The Sunny Sky does not shrink back in this respect, but while painstakingly portraying the image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, it also attends to the depiction of negative characters. Through thoroughly exposing the counter-revolutionary nature of a handful of class enemies, the novel makes the negative characters play an effective role in enhancing the heroic figures.

The overthrown reactionary exploiting classes invariably are not reconciled to their national subjugation to communism. Taking Ma Chih-yüeh for example, he comes from a fallen family of rich-peasant status. In the old society, he worked in collusion with the enemies and puppets to sabotage the revolution. He is not only very tactful but also as "bold as a robber." He speculates in the revolution in the hope of winning "honor and wealth." Following the in-depth development of the socialist revolution, his personal ambition can hardly be realized, and since he is soon to stand trial for his past crimes, he cannot restrain himself from jumping out to have a test of strength with the revolutionary people. Because he wants to wield absolute power and run wild in the place, he has to overthrow Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. Because he wants to amass a fortune, he has to topple the agricultural cooperatives. Because he wants to evade his trial by the people, he has to restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history.

The novel describes the origin and subsequent development of this figure of Ma Chih-yüeh and the internal basis of his playing the role of a double-dealer and carrying out counter-revolutionary activities for restoration. The actual class struggle and two-line struggle tell us that the class enemies hidden within the Party undergo a process of being gradually exposed and the revolutionary people similarly under a process of gradually discerning them. In the beginning, Ma Chih-yüeh can still hide himself behind the scenes and play a double game, but following the in-depth development of the struggle, many deceived people have become aware of the truth and fewer and fewer people are at his disposal. Therefore, he has no alternative but to mainly rely on Ma Hsiao-pien, the overt enemy to carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage activities. Eventually, under the support of Li Shih-tan, he stakes all on a single throw of the dice, goes to battle stripped to the waist and jumps out to the front stage from behind the scenes. The intensification of contradictions gets to the point of a total explosion. At last, Ma Chih-yüeh completely tears off his mask and his last day also arrives.

The novel also ruthlessly exposes the reactionary class nature of Ma Hsiao-pien and his conspiratorial sabotage activities. It reflects the law of class struggle and shows the inevitability of the daily intensification of his struggle with Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. His frantic desire for capitalist restoration drives him to feudal superstition and he inserts needle into the chest of a "figurine," so as to curse Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and the poor and lower-middle peasants and give vent to his implacable class hatred. He offers resistance with a knife when Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un leads the commune members to fell the trees of his family, to dig up the stone tablet in his house and to dig a ditch through the graveyard of his ancestors. Later, Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un successively shatters the intrigues and plots engineered by him in conjunction with Ma Chih-yüeh and company and in addition wins over his son from him. Finally Ma Hsiao-pien cannot stand it any more and jumps forth. After the failure of his plot to murder Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un with a knife, he brutally kills Hsiao Shih T'ou. The conflict of contradictions grows more and more violent and finally reaches the climax. Following this, Ma Hsiao-pien's conspiracy for restoration thoroughly goes bankrupt. The intensification of the contradiction between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Hsiao-pien is inevitable. It profoundly reflects the protracted, complicated and acute nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism.

In the novel The Sunny Sky, Ma Chih-yüeh and Ma Hsiao-pien are old hands at trickery and deception and they design one stratagem after another. But in face of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un's powerful offensive, they always pick up a rock only to drop it on their own feet. This all the more reflects the revolutionary spirit of the heroic figures and their high awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle. If the enemies are simplified and stereotyped, the contradictions and conflicts are bound to become floating light and passing shadows and the contradictions cannot be intensified. In this way, the heroic figures cannot be made prominent and naturally the educational role due to a revolutionary literary work cannot be brought into play.

The attacks launched by Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un against Ma Chih-yüeh and Ma Hsiao-pien are so firm, accurate and violent, because in addition to his high awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and his proletarian revolutionary spirit, he is the "main backbone" of the poor and lower-middle peasants and he at all times relies on the masses and consequently has a profound mass foundation. Through the violent struggle between the two classes and the two roads, the novel fully shows the absolute superiority of the poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. The rabid sabotage by Ma Chih-yüeh and Ma Hsiao-pien is nothing more than the last-ditch struggle of a handful of moribund forces. But on the side of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, there are the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and activists including Han Po-chung (韩伯仲), Ma Lao-szu (马老四), Hsi Lao-t'ou (喜老头), Chiao Shu-hung (焦淑红), Chiao K'e-li (焦克礼) and Chiao Erh-chü (焦二菊), and since Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un energetically takes the initiative in doing ideological work, even the backward masses raise their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and stand on the side of socialism. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Party's policy, they have won over the landlords' children who

can be properly educated. In this way, the revolutionary influence grows strong through struggle and gives rise to a combat force, which sweeps like a roaring and tempestuous tide toward a handful of enemies. The enemies become more and more isolated and passive and come to a dead end. After this heart-stirring and extensive class struggle, under the leadership of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, the broad masses of the people at Tungshanwu finally put the enemies to rout, win a victory and forge ahead with big strides along the royal socialist road.

It is worthwhile for us to study and draw lessons from the useful experiences in the novel The Sunny Sky which has brought together the daily phenomena of class struggle in life, typified the contradictions and struggles among them and sculptured the models of proletarian heroes in the acute and complicated conflict of contradictions. However, there are also some shortcomings in the novel. For example, it has not exposed thoroughly enough the reactionary nature of the Right opportunist line pushed by Li Shih-tan; it has laid too much emphasis on the depiction of some backward characters, thus obstructing the prominent portrayal of the image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. Besides, the episode of the murder of Hsiao Shih T'ou can be handled in such a way that eventually he does not have to die. We should absorb the experiences and draw lessons from the successes and shortcomings of this work. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we must thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of the "theory of no conflict," seriously study the experiences in the creation of revolutionary model plays, create more and better new proletarian literature and art which reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle and portray a greater number of lofty and full models of proletarian heroes, so as to "help the masses push history forward."

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A New Picture of the Socialist Countryside

- a study of the collection of short stories entitled Yang Liu Feng (Wind Amidst Willow Branches 杨柳风)

by

Chao Cheng (赵 成)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1974)

All the ten short stories in the collection of short stories entitled Wind Amidst Willow Branches (written by Hao Jan 浩 然 and published by the Peking People's Publishing House) describe life in the countryside after the great proletarian cultural revolution. With the Party's basic line as the guiding thought, and through his sharp observations, deep perception and highly artistic generalization, Comrade Hao Jan has enthusiastically eulogized the new outlook of our countryside after the great cultural revolution and sculptured the heroic images of a group of poor and lower-middle peasants, basic-level cadres in the countryside and youths and children.

How has the excellent and ever-changing situation in the socialist countryside been brought about? What is the basic force which motivates the development of the revolutionary situation? This is the question which the writer takes pains in unravelling in this collection of short stories.

In "A Bucket of Water," through the origin and subsequent development of the struggle between the old poor peasant Ma Ch'ang-hsin (马长新) and the well-to-do middle peasant Han Pa-tzu (韩 笆 子) around a bucket of water in the past eighteen years, the writer profoundly reflects the violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads in our countryside in the past eighteen years. From the agricultural cooperatives to the people's communes, out of his proletarian class feelings, Ma Ch'ang-hsin passes eighteen years as if they were one day in taking care of the poor peasant Han Erh-shu (韩 二 叔) who is a lonely old man. This embodies the excellent qualities of the socialist system and also reflects the strong faith and revolutionary determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants in taking the capitalist road. But at the crucial moment, Han Pa-tzu snatches the shouldering pole from Ma Ch'ang-hsin and intends to inherit his uncle's land and property. This shows that the capitalist forces will not withdraw from the historical stage of their own accord. Each forward step in the cause of socialism is accompanied by the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It is precisely this struggle that has incessantly pushed history forward. Through struggle, the proletariat constantly overcomes the bourgeoisie to become "the center of the time that determines the main content and main orientation of the development of the time." This is the essence of the actual life of struggle.

Class struggle in society is bound to be reflected in the Party. In the "Fighting Citadel," the writer has raised and answered this question:

How can the three-in-one combination Party branch at the basic level unit of the countryside become a strong fighting citadel for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat after the great cultural revolution? Under the excellent situation at the Yangliu production brigade, the class enemies concoct an incident of the loss of a club. Some people fabricate public opinion and say that the club has been stolen by Kao Shuan-hsiang (高拴祥), the uncle of the Party branch secretary Kao Yün (高云) who has just assumed duties, in a vain attempt to undermine Kao Yün. In face of this complicated incident, there is a dissension within the leading body. Some cadres suggest that Kao Shuan-hsiang should be immediately searched and that they should "shake things up to distinguish the black from the white," and use facts to prove that Kao Yün is not to be blamed and that the leading body is innocent. However, Kao Yün categorically declares, "I resolutely object to the search!" "The greater is the possibility that my uncle has stolen the club, the more I object to the search." The reason is that Kao Shuan-hsiang is a poor peasant and even if he has stolen the club, this is also a contradiction among the people. But the search runs completely counter to the principle of correctly handling the contradictions among the people and the Party's line and policies. Because Kao Yün firmly upholds the Party's correct line and policies, the case is finally clarified with the support of the masses and after meticulous political and ideological work and thorough investigations and studies. The so-called incident of the lost club has actually been concocted single-handedly by the rich peasant Lo Shih-kuei (骆世贵). When Kao Shuan-hsiang was cutting grass in the morning, Lo Shih-kuei surreptitiously took away the club from the brigade and put it into Kao Shuan-hsiang's wicker chest, in an attempt to harm Kao Shuan-hsiang with a trumped-up charge and pull down Kao Yün. In this way, they have completely laid bare the conspiracy of the class enemies and revealed the role of the Party branch at the basic level unit in the countryside as a strong citadel in class struggle.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The writer tightly grasps the line which is the key link and deeply reflects the varied life of struggle in the countryside. This is the basic reason why the collection of short stories entitled Wind Amidst Willow Branches surpasses the short stories written by the writer before the great cultural revolution in ideological content and has reached a new level.

With the march of the time, life in society is bound to continuously give birth to new characteristics and form varied and exceedingly rich contents of life. The revolutionary writers and artists must grasp the essence of life and constantly grasp the new characteristics before their works can deeply reflect the essence of the time. In the course of discussing his insights in writing "A Bucket of Water," Comrade Hao Jan said that he strictly required himself to make his own creation "comply with the steps of the time." He precisely acts in this way. Through the practice of creation, he diligently reflects the great progress of the socialist revolution in the countryside in China.

This collection of short stories profoundly reflects the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the historical stage of socialism and reveals the new characteristics of class struggle. While effectively making conspicuous the great power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "The Golden Morning" thoroughly exposes the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics adopted by the class enemies who raise the red flag to oppose the red flag and use the positive themes to make a fuss in a negative way. In the story, the "thin old man" at the latrine on the roadside and the "man with a bald head like a bottle-gourd" behind the low wall are bad fellows who concoct the "accusation letter" which attacks Tu Wei-nan (杜惠南), the old Party branch secretary. The "charge" which they fabricate against Tu Wei-nan is for "whipping up the capitalist black wind." This new salient feature realistically reflects the changes in the form of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in particular after the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In this collection of short stories, the writer mainly stresses on the actual class struggle. However, he does not write on the present day in isolation but reveals the present state of class struggle in relation to history and brings out the inevitable law governing the emergence and development of this struggle. In "A Bucket of Water," through the storm arising from a bucket of water, the writer has not only reflected the acute class struggle in the ideological sphere of the present day, but has also clearly revealed the source of this struggle and predicted the trend of development of this struggle. In "Hsüeh Li Hung" (雪里红) and "Tung Chia Hsin Ch'uan" (东家新传), he again starts from actual struggle to trace the historical progress of class struggle in the countryside in China for the past twenty years and more. The manifestation of the present state of class struggle in relation to history is not only useful to revealing the depth and breadth of actual struggle, but can also more vividly reflect the march of the time through contrasting the present with the past.

The brand-new ideological content in the collection of short stories entitled Wind Amidst Willow Branches has been brought out through a group of vigorous images of proletarian heroes. In Kao Yün, we see the thriving vitality and heroic spirit of a new cadre who firmly upholds the revolutionary principles and possesses a high awareness of the two-line struggle. In Tu Wei-nan, we see the lofty image of an old Party branch secretary who gives due consideration to facts, upholds the truth and possesses the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide. In Ma Ch'ang-hsin, we see the model of the old poor peasants who has in store tremendous revolutionary potentials and with a footprint imprinted with each step, realistically and incessantly fights in the storm of class struggle. In "Hsüeh Li Hung," the writer molds the heroic image of Huang Chiu-ming (黄久明), an old animal-keeper who holds a commonplace position but embraces the great cause of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has unswervingly upheld the socialist road for twenty years. In "Inflexible Justice and Fairness," the writer meticulously portrays the noble style of Ta Niang (大娘), the landlady who wholeheartedly

serves public interests. In the "Young Sprout" and "Mountain Flower," we are happy to see a generation of new people growing to maturity.... These heroic images have their different potentialities, but they have also similarities in their inter-relation. An obvious characteristic of these similarities is that they have all been steeled through combat in the great proletarian cultural revolution and their high awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle manifested in their thoughts and deeds sparkles with the radiance of the communist ideology.

The rich ideological content and life-like images of the characters reflected in this collection are also indebted to the popular artistic language which the writer has absorbed from actual life. Having gone deep among life and the practice of creation for a long time, Comrade Hao Jan has formed his own simple, lively, fresh and clear style of language. This language has the flavor of the soil and a greater power of expression.

The inadequacy is that in the individual short stories in this collection, the heroic characters in the works such as the images of Auntie Kao in "The Fountain of Happiness" and Kao Yün, the Party branch secretary in "Wind Amidst Willow Branches" are not portrayed as full and lofty as they should be, thus diminishing the power of the heroic figures to educate and encourage the readers.

* * *

FOREIGN POLICY

We Have No Faith at All in So-called "Lasting Peace"

by

Wang Hsing-ch'ing (王行青) of a certain unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1974)

In his solemn declaration issued on May 20, 1970, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The brilliant assertion of Chairman Mao has profoundly revealed the characteristics and main trend of the development of the international situation, and has at the same time given the revolutionary people of the world a powerful ideological weapon for defeating the enemy and winning the battle.

The fundamental characteristic of the present international situation is "chaos throughout the world." The root cause of restlessness in the world is the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States. Wherever they contend, there would be unrest. Under this situation, the two super-powers sing a duet. They talk about "peace," "balanced disarmament," "limitation of strategic nuclear weapons," and even advocate the need to build "lasting peace" or "peace for a generation," etc. All these are but smokescreens spread by the two powers. Their purpose is to deceive the people of the world, including the people of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Lenin pointed out: "'World hegemony' is the content of imperialist policy and the continuation of this policy means imperialist war." The contention for hegemony is determined by the plundering and expansionist nature of imperialism. As long as there is imperialism in the world, the development from contention for hegemony is inevitable. How could there be lasting peace! Consequently, imperialism means aggression and war. This has been repeatedly proved to be true by history and reality. Hadn't the two world wars which broke out in this century been launched by the imperialist bandits because of their contention for hegemony and uneven distribution of loot? Furthermore, before the outbreak of each war there was always a spell of clamor for "peace" and "disarmament." This has already become a law.

A major war has not been fought for twenty years and more after the Second World War. However, local wars initiated or supported by imperialism have been going on without interruption. Especially since the transformation of the Soviet Union into a social-imperialist country, the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States has gradually assumed a global scale and brought many disasters to the people of the world.

After its failure in the war to invade Korea, American imperialism has begun its decline, and has openly acknowledged that it is more and more on the wane. However, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism acts like an upstart and has sharply stepped up its aggression and expansion abroad. An unprecedentedly sharp contention between Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and US imperialism has been going on in Europe, the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and all areas in the world. Stemming out from its social-imperialist essence, the Soviet Union has done a lot of bad things and committed innumerable notorious acts. It has occupied Czechoslovakia, massed its troops along the Chinese border, dispatched troops to Mongolia, supported the Lon Nol traitor clique and suppressed the revolution of workers in Poland. Its intervention in Egypt has resulted in the expulsion of its specialists. It has dismembered Pakistan, and conducted subversive activities in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This series of facts have profoundly revealed the heinous features of the Soviet revisionist new Tzar, and shown that it is the most ferocious and vicious enemy of the people of the world.

The contention for hegemony is for monopoly. There is an irreconcilable contradiction between the contention for world hegemony between the two super-powers. It is either you overwhelming me or I overwhelming you. The rapprochement and collusion between them are partial, transient, and relative while the struggle between them is all-embracing, long-term and absolute. They talk about "disarmament" every day, but actually they are expanding their armed forces every day. They talk about "easing of tension" every day, but they are actually creating tension every day. They negotiate every day, but actually they are trying "to trip each other as they smile to each other." As long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will never be any "lasting peace" or "peace for a generation." If they do not start a war between themselves, or launch a war to invade another country, the people will rise up to launch a revolutionary war.

Faced with this situation, the revolutionary people of the world will never give any credit to the "peace" talks of Soviet revisionism and US imperialism, much less can they believe their so-called "lasting peace" or "peace for a generation." They will only further unite to carry through to the end their opposition against the two powers. At present, the tide of struggle of the people throughout the world, especially the broad masses of the people of the Third World, to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is rigorously pounding against the two powers of the Soviet Union and the United States which are in the state of "flowers fall off do what one may" and have found the going tougher and tougher every day. If they elect to do something against the right principles of the world by arbitrarily starting a war, then they will accelerate their total extermination.

As in the past, the Chinese people will firmly support the people of the world, especially the people of the Third World, to oppose imperialism and new and old colonialism, and especially the struggle against the

two powers of the Soviet Union and the United States. At the same time, we shall follow the teaching of Chairman Mao, "We must be prepared," and adhere to the great strategic plan of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the possible war of aggression by imperialism, especially the surprise attacks launched against China by the Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, make all kinds of preparations, and firmly exterminate all enemies who dare to invade us.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

PLA Fighters of Yuku Nationality Criticize Lin Piao, Confucius

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 24, 1974)

two people's liberation army fighters of yuku nationality, one of the smallest in china, have been commended for helping each other to make outstanding contributions in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

ho hsi-chiang and ho hsi-cheng are brothers from a previously very poor family on the yuku grasslands south of the chilien mountains. they are now serving in an artillery battalion of a unit under the p.l.a. lanchow command.

they were infuriated by lin piao's crimes in preaching the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the two brothers got together and recalled how in the dark old days the yuku people were driven to the mountains or barren wastelands and lived a miserable life under ruthless oppression and exploitation by herd-owners, reactionary headmen and the kuomintang reactionaries. having neither cattle nor tents, the two fighters' family had to take shelter in a thatched shed under a big tree. their eldest brother had nothing to wear until the age of 17. cruel oppression and extortion by the reactionaries, plus recurrent epidemics, took a heavy toll of lives on the grasslands in those days. by the time of liberation, the population of the yuku people had been reduced to less than 3,000, and the nationality was on the verge of extinction.

"lin piao and company, who tried to use the doctrines of confucius and mencius to serve their criminal purpose of restoring capitalism, were out and out reactionaries," the two brothers said. "had they succeeded in their plot, our new socialist china would have been pushed back onto the old colonial and semi-colonial track and the working people would have been turned into slaves again." their indignation mounted as they delved into the stark facts about lin piao's towering crimes. they drew up a "programme of operation" and pledged themselves to carry the criticism of lin piao and confucius through to the end.

ho hsi-cheng, the younger brother, had difficulty in making criticism because he had less schooling. the elder brother ho hsi-chiang encouraged him to study assiduously, saying: just as a cudgel is indispensable in fighting the wolf, so is an ideological weapon in thoroughly criticizing the fallacies of lin piao and confucius. ho hsi-chiang gave his brother a dictionary and helped him in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. together they studied articles criticizing lin piao and confucius and wrote their own essays of criticism.

with great perseverance, ho hsi-cheng repeatedly studied the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and relevant writings by chairman mao, and wrote 16 articles to criticize lin piao and confucius. on many occasions, he was so absorbed in reading or pondering over a difficult notion that he forgot about the time to eat or sleep.

the elder brother was equally outstanding in the struggle. well before the current movement began, he had made much progress in repudiating the theory of innate genius, which lin piao preached. when he was first recommended to learn truck-driving a few years ago, however, he was worried because he thought his brains were not good enough for it. "my hands are used to the shepherd's whip but not good for the steering wheel," he said. during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, he made a conscientious study of chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and subjected lin piao's theory of innate genius to scrutiny and criticism. this made him see that man is not born wise or stupid and that real knowledge originates in practice. through hard study, rigorous training and consistent summing-up of experience, he has now become a skilled truck driver, one of the first from yuku nationality.

after the present movement got under way, he drew parallels between lin piao's theory of innate genius and the confucian theory that "everything is decided by heaven", examining them against related teachings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. he often asked his brother and other comrades to discuss the movement.

at a recent criticism meeting, he described how his mother had been emaciated by hunger and overwork and had given birth to him prematurely. the local herdowners and headmen regarded him as a scourge and demanded that he be sacrificed to heaven in order to avert disaster which might descend upon the grasslands. the local tyrants savagely beat up his parents, extorted a big offer from them and threw the infant away into the wilderness as a sacrifice to heaven. fortunately, a p.l.a. unit sent by chairman mao liberated the yuku grasslands that very afternoon and delivered him from the brink of death. a week later he was brought back to his mother.

"if chairman mao and the party had not given me a new lease of life," ho hsi-chiang said, "i would have long ago perished as an offer to heaven. now i have seven brothers and sisters. seven of us are members of the communist party and the other is a member of the communist youth league; and one of my younger brothers had the honour to attend the youth league congress of the ningsia hui autonomous region last year. the tremendous changes in my family provide convincing proof that it is not heaven that decides everything; it is revolution that transforms everything."

REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERAS

Revolutionary Peking Opera "Azalea Mountain" --Interview with Playwrights

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

"taking major issues in the revolution as our themes, portraying proletarian heroes against the background of sharp contradictions and struggles, and striving to achieve the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form -- these are the principles guiding our creation of the revolutionary peking opera 'azalea mountain'", said wang shu-yuan of the writing group of the opera. he and other playwrights in the group analysed its theme, characterization and artistic rendering in a recent interview with hsinhua.

"in doing so", wang shu-yuan said, "we followed the example of the model revolutionary theatrical works created earlier under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on literature and art".

one of the latest model revolutionary theatrical works, "azalea mountain" was created by the peking opera troupe of peking. it has been staged in the chinese capital as well as shanghai and kwangchow since last october. a colour film has been made on the basis of the stage performance.

the party commands the gun -- this is the central theme of the opera. with the 1927 autumn harvest uprising and the establishment of china's first rural revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains under chairman mao's leadership as its background, the opera shows how the communist party transforms a spontaneously organized peasant armed force into a revolutionary proletarian army. helped and led by a party representative from the chingkang mountains, the three-time defeated peasant armed force finally wins out by acting according to the party's political line and policies, strengthening its ties with the masses and improving its strategy and tactics. it smashes the attack by numerically superior enemy troops.

wang shu-yuan said: "the opera was created under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and with attention and help from leading comrades on the party central committee. its creation gave us a deeper insight into the principles for revolutionary model theatrical works.

"chairman mao urges us to 'ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy'.

"first of all, we strongly oppose the revisionist fallacy that 'subject matter is not decisive'. we think it important to concentrate on major issues in revolutionary struggles. literature and art have the task to educate and unite the people and strike at the enemy in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. that's why we must reflect major revolutionary struggles of our time".

for around 2,000 years -- from the peasant uprising led by chen sheng and wu kwang in the 3rd century b.c. to the movement of the taiping heavenly kingdom in the 19th century -- all revolutionary peasant movements in china ended in failure, either drowned in blood by the landlord class or used by it as an instrument to achieve its own purposes. chairman mao points out: "armed struggle by the chinese communist party takes the form of peasant war under proletarian leadership." only under the correct leadership of the communist party and chairman mao's revolutionary line can the working people succeed in their armed struggle to overthrow the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes.

wang shu-yuan said: "this is an important lesson the history of class struggle has for us. it is a cardinal issue that determines the destiny of hundreds of millions of working people. we chose it as our theme in order to use the history of class struggle and struggle between the two lines to educate the people."

"but a good theme alone does not make a good opera," wang shu-yuan continued. "it has to be developed and brought to life through the portrayal of characters. hence the question of what kind of characters should be in the limelight. this is in fact a question of which class or ideology should dominate the stage and influence the people.

"the principle of 'triple emphasis' underlies the experience in the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works. that is to say, we should lay emphasis on the positive characters and among them on the heroic characters, and among the heroic characters on the principal hero. in 'azalea mountain', we therefore give top prominence to ko hsiang, the party representative from the chingkang mountains. she is an embodiment of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building.

"through ko hsiang's struggle against the landlord 'viper', ringleader of the reactionary 'civil guards', we aim to stress her firm proletarian revolutionary stand, courage and integrity in the face of the enemy.

"ko hsiang's struggle against wen chi-chiu, a careerist from a landlord family who has wormed his way into the peasant armed force, serves to show her revolutionary vigilance and her ability to detect and weed out bad

elements from the revolutionary ranks. wen chi-chiu tries to use the peasant armed force for his own sinister purpose, and when that scheme fails he surrenders to the enemy.

"throughout the opera there is the ideological struggle between ko hsiang and lei kang, leader of the peasant armed force who has risen in revolt under the influence of the autumn harvest uprising but is handicapped by a narrow-minded desire for revenge. this conflict helps highlight the heroine's staunch party spirit, her warm proletarian feeling for her comrades, and her ability to help the peasants understand party policies on the basis of their own experience in struggle. it is with her help that lei kang finally becomes a proletarian fighter working for the liberation of all oppressed classes and people."

wang shu-yuan drew attention to the revisionist theory of "no conflict", a carbon copy in literature and art of the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

he said: "we oppose this revisionist theory because it tries to cover up class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in real life and uses the bourgeois theory of human nature to negate the class character of people in class society and distort the class character of the proletariat.

"the fundamental task for socialist literature and art is to portray proletarian heroes and only through sharp contradictions and conflicts can their heroism and other proletarian qualities be brought out in full proportions for the purpose of educating and encouraging the people. so we involve ko hsiang in complex contradictions and, by showing how she discovers and resolves these contradictions, build up her image step by step."

to help build up the image of ko hsiang, "azalea mountain" makes a bold innovation in peking opera language, that is, rhyming the dialogue throughout and giving it rhythm and cadence so that it sounds poetic but is easy to follow. the opera language brings out the distinctive features of the different characters. it is full of life and the spirit of our time.

in line with chairman mao's teaching to "learn language from the masses" and "also learn whatever is alive in the classical chinese language", the playwrights drew on the rich vocabulary of the masses while incorporating what is useful in modern and classical chinese poetry and opera. "we constantly improve our technique for the sole purpose of creating proletarian heroes of a high calibre. when divorced from the content, such effort would be purposeless, and we'd oppose it," wang shu-yuan said. innovations were also made in decor, music, lighting, acrobatics and dancing to emphasize the theme and heighten the dramatic effect.

wang shu-yuan stressed the necessity for writers and artists to go among workers, peasants and soldiers, join them in their struggle and learn from them. he regarded this as an important part of the experience in the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works.

chairman mao teaches: "revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists". the playwrights and artists working on the opera went to the chingkang mountains and made a careful study of the revolutionary struggle during the period in which the opera is set. they followed the same route as the autumn harvest uprising forces under chairman mao's leadership had taken. they visited a dozen counties in eastern hunan and western kiangsi along the route and called on veteran red guards, former members of women's and children's corps and relatives of revolutionary martyrs. they learned many moving stories about how local peasant armed forces risked all dangers to seek the party's leadership and grew up in struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. the wealth of first-hand information provided a solid basis for the creation of the opera. the artists were inspired by the warm love the people of the old revolutionary base area have for the party and chairman mao.

the party secretary of the tachin brigade recalled that 11 of the 13 members of his family had been killed in a massacre unleashed by the kuomintang in the late 1920's. he gave the artists local-made bamboo poles as souvenirs and asked them "never to forget the tradition and lessons of the revolution". the red armymen had used such poles to carry grain under gun-fire, and the peasant armed forces had used them as weapons.

the peking opera artists worked in the fields alongside the peasants. they interviewed peasants and performed for them in the evening. "we sat up until late into the night and read 'the struggle in the chingkang mountains' and 'a single spark can start a prairie fire' which chairman mao wrote during the crucial moments of the revolution. the past events of the chinese people's armed struggle led by chairman mao and the communist party flashed through our minds again. we were eager to translate all this into an opera."

the entire opera troupe participated in discussing the various revised scripts of "azalea mountain". different character designs were proposed. the scripts were recited to worker-peasant audiences, and experimental performances given to invite opinions. in miyun, on the outskirts of peking, the opera troupe performed in the open air for 20,000 peasants from several communes and listened to their views.

"it was the collective strength, the mass line, that created 'azalea mountain'," wang shu-yuan concluded.

COLOR FILMS

New Color Films on Modern Revolutionary Peking Operas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

two new colour films -- the screen versions of the modern revolutionary peking operas "fighting on the plains" and "azalea mountain" -- began showing in peking and other parts of china today.

the success in shooting these two films came as part of the rich fruits of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and represented a new victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on art and literature.

set in the war of resistance against japanese aggression, "fighting on the plains" describes how people's war is waged on the north china plains to deal devastating blows to the invaders. "azalea mountain", which sings the praises of chairman mao's revolutionary line on army building, traces the fighting course of a peasant armed force formed in a spontaneous uprising and later transformed into a proletarian army under the leadership of the communist party. the two films will help popularize these model revolutionary operas among workers, peasants and soldiers who want to see them at an early date.

the great movement to criticize lin piao and confucius fired chinese artists with tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm. in the course of making these two films, artists of the "august 1" film studio of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking film studio, the china peking opera troupe and the peking opera troupe of peking conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's writings, and penetratingly criticized lin piao's revisionist line and his counter-revolutionary crimes in preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". they linked this criticism with the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines in art and literature, thus steadily raising their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

by summing up previous experience in filming model revolutionary theatrical works, they worked painstakingly to improve the quality of the films and make them "true to the stage and higher than the stage".

also released for the screen is the colour film "half a basket of peanuts", produced by the changchun film studio on the basis of a revolutionary shaohsing opera of the same title. the opera was performed by the shaohsing opera troupe of chekiang province. it describes how the poor

and lower-middle peasants study and apply chairman mao's philosophical thinking in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

thirteen new documentaries and science films started showing today. they include "warmly celebrating may 1, international labour day, 1974" and "making use of hybrid vigour of crops".

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

South China Province Completes New Hydro-Electric Station

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 24, 1974)

south china's kwangtung province has built a new hydro-electric station under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. its first 75,000-kilowatt generating unit has been running smoothly since it went into operation last december.

the fengshupa station is situated on the upper reaches of the tungchiang river which flows from eastern kwangtung to kwangchow, the provincial capital. construction was started in october 1970.

the dam, power house hydraulic turbine generating unit and auxiliary facilities were all designed and built by chinese workers and technicians. the power station is partly automated with the aid of silicon-controlling devices.

in addition to power generation, the project serves the purposes of flood prevention and navigation.

twenty-ton vessels could hardly navigate on the river in dry seasons in the past. now that the reservoir regulates its flow and the river channel has been dredged, the river is navigable for 100-ton ships along a 100-kilometre-long course on its upper and middle reaches. cargos from the upper reaches can now reach kwangchow all the year round. the project frees more than 12,000 hectares of farmland from floods. about 7,000 hectares may be reclaimed on both sides of the river.

while the project was under construction, the party committee of the construction headquarters paid attention to educating the cadres and workers in the party's basic

line, and informed them of the significance of the project for socialist construction. the builders condemned the lin piao anti-party clique for its crimes in sabotaging socialist construction and worked with revolutionary drive. some 35,000 people pitched in to build a 13-kilometre-long road as a preparation for the construction of the project. though it was rainy season, the workers and commune members, who had been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, defied hardships and difficulties, and carved out a tortuous road skirting high mountains.

construction of the power station was assaulted by floods several times. however, the cadres, workers and technical personnel, united as one, conquered the floods and ensured the smooth going of construction.

in the spirit of self-reliance, the builders made 37 pieces of equipment themselves. as no big hoisting equipment was available on the worksite for installing a 100-ton, four-metre-high step-up transformer, the builders successfully moved the heavy transformer to the destination by using timber, steel bars and rollers. over 1,000 tons of equipment was installed three months ahead of schedule.

SALT OUTPUT

Salt Output Rises in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

north china's coastal regions report an increase of 11 per cent in salt output in the first four months of this year over the same 1973 period. the salt evaporation season, which lasts from march to july, has set in.

liaoning, hopei, shantung and north kiangsu provinces and tientsin city are main salt producers along china's coasts. they account for over 70 per cent of the country's output of sea salt.

the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has fired the workers with greater socialist enthusiasm. to tap production potentials, they have made full use of their equipment and improved methods of production through technical innovations.

TAIWAN

Taiwan-Born Compatriots Meet Fellow Sportsmen at Fraternal Get Together in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

taiwan-born compatriots from japan and the united states who have come to the motherland and participated in the national selective trials for the 7th asian games met fellow sportsmen from various parts of the motherland this afternoon at a fraternal get together here.

present were leading members of the all-china sports federation and other departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, yin hsi-nan, kung ke-fei, wang fu-yung, chao kuan-chi, mei chen-yao and chen ping-chi.

other taiwan compatriots in peking also joined in the festivities together with peking workers' amateur theatrical groups.

speaking on behalf of the all-china sports federation and entrants in the selective trials from various parts of the country, yin hsi-nan congratulated the taiwan-born compatriots on their sportsmanship and good results. "your participation in the selective trials in the motherland reflects the common aspirations of taiwan compatriots and sportsmen," yin hsi-nan said, "we wish you success in contributing your share to the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland, together with fellow sportsmen of the motherland."

speaking on behalf of taiwan sportsmen from japan and the u.s., wen chi-yuan said: "we are participating in the selective trials for the asian games in response to the call of the motherland. our participation represents the aspirations of compatriots in taiwan province who are looking forward eagerly to getting rid of imperialist control and the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique, and returning to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

"we are sure taiwan will be liberated and compatriots in taiwan province will be united with people of the motherland. this is an irresistible trend," wen chi-yuan said.

on behalf of sportsmen of taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., wen chi-yuan presented silk banners to the all-china sports federation, the peking branch of the acsf, taiwan compatriots in peking and the peking physical culture institute. the banners were inscribed: "strive together for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland."

taiwan compatriots from japan and the united states performed songs and dances, including "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and a folk song of taiwan province. theatrical items were presented by taiwan-born compatriots in peking, sportsmen from other parts of the country and peking workers' amateur theatrical groups.

taiwan compatriots and compatriots from other parts of the country talked cordially at the gathering in a joyous atmosphere.

the taiwan-born sportsmen from japan and the u.s. will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to southern parts of the motherland.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds Water Polo Selective Trials for 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 23, 1974)

china's national water polo selective trials for the 7th asian games were held between may 18 and 22 in kwangchow.

water polo has developed fairly rapidly in the past few years in china, particularly in southern china. many people's communes and production brigades in kwangtung province have water polo teams. the selective trials showed that the sport has made new progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution. many up-and-coming players took part in the trials. coming to the fore in the past few years, they learned from veteran players and made rapid progress.

china's 1974 spring diving contest was held in changsha between april 26 and 29 to choose divers to represent the people's republic of china at the 7th asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

rt. hon. edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of mr. edward heath's party arriving here by the same plane are sir timothy kitson, member of parliament, and lady kitson; douglas hurd, member of parliament; sir brian warren; william waldegrave; maurice trowbridge and miss penelope gardner.

the british guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the press circles, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, the general administration of civil aviation of china and other departments concerned mu ching, li che-fu, wang hai-jung, li en-chiu, chou chiu-yeh and shen tu, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

colourful bunting fluttered over the main streets in the city proper today. peking airport flew the national flags of china and britain and displayed banners inscribed with the slogans "warm welcome to the distinguished british guests exclamation" "resolutely support the struggle of the european peoples against hegemonism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and britain exclamation"

as mr. heath alighted from the plane, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and chairman wu teh went over to warmly shake hands with him. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: on behalf of premier chou en-lai, i extend a warm welcome to you. accompanied by chinese leaders, the distinguished british guests then met the welcoming crowds. waving flowers and colourful streamers, the welcomers shouted repeatedly "welcome, welcome". gaily-attired boys and girls performed dances to greet the distinguished guests.

also present at the airport were j. addis, british ambassador to china, and officials of the british embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Special Adviser Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks here this afternoon with deputy prime minister khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister and deputy head of the delegation.

participating in the talks on the cambodian side were members of the delegation minister ieng thirith, vice-minister tiv ol and ambassador toch kham doeun.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, shen chien, kang mao-chao, liang feng, kao chien-chung, sun hao and hsieh yueh-o.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Gives Bqnquet for Cambodian Delegation's Visit to Eleven Asian, European and African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, gave a banquet here this evening for the visit of the delegation of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. to eleven friendly countries in asia, europe and africa. the head of the delegation is deputy prime minister khieu samphan and deputy head is special adviser ieng sary.

among the guests were diplomatic envoys to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, albania, yugoslavia, romania, algeria, mauritania, cameroon, egypt and syria, as well as head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

among the guests were also chinese vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, ma wen-po and yu chan, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

attending the banquet were head and deputy head of the delegation khieu samphan and ieng sary, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests.

speaking at the banquet, prime minister penn nouth said the official friendly visit of the delegation of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. to eleven asian, european and african countries has been crowned with success. it has enhanced the existing relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the people of cambodia and the people of the friendly countries visited.

the important result of the visit have helped strengthen the position of the people of cambodia who are now waging the struggle for national liberation, clarify the policy of independence, neutrality and non-alignment which cambodia pursues, and enhance her international prestige, thereby dealing a new heavy blow at american imperialist aggressor and its lackeys of the traitorous regime of phnom penh both of whom are now more isolated than before in the world.

in his toast, deputy prime minister khieu samphan asked the diplomatic envoys present to convey the delegation's heartfelt gratitude to the people, governments and heads of state of those countries visited.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung said in his toast the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia was given a warm welcome wherever it went on its visit to the eleven countries of asia, europe and africa. we warmly congratulate the delegation on its successful visit.

speaking on behalf of the diplomatic envoys of various countries to china present at the banquet, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk said in his toast the cambodian delegation's visit to the asian, european and african countries has been a complete success. the visit has enhanced the friendship and unity between the cambodian people and revolutionary people of the world.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President Makarios Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 24, 1974)

president makarios and the other distinguished cyprus guests concluded their visit to china and left kwangchow for home via shumchun by special train this morning, carrying with them the chinese people's friendship.

seeing them off at the railway station were: hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chao tzu-yang, chairman, lin li-ming, vice-chairman, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yen teh-ming, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; and liang chin-tang and lo fan-chun, leading members of the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

today, streamers inscribed with slogans "warm send-off to president makarios" and "may the friendship between the peoples of china and cyprus and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries be consolidated and developed constantly" hung over the main thoroughfare of this south china city. captive balloons trailing long streamers and colourful bunting floated in the sky.

more than 2,000 well-wishers gathered at the kwangchow railway station which flew the national flags of china and the republic of cyprus. as president makarios and the other distinguished guests from cyprus stepped into the platform in the company of vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien and chairman chao tzu-yang, groups of young people put up joyous dances to the strains of lively music. waving bouquets, colourful ribbons and garlands, the seers-off shouted slogans congratulating president makarios and his party on the complete success of their visit to china. president makarios and the other distinguished guests from cyprus waved repeatedly to the crowds in acknowledgement of their greetings.

tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu were also present at the railway station.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets French Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the french official delegation led by pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, and the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its honorary president paul huvelin.

french ambassador to china etienne manach was present on the occasion.

present were members of the french official delegation bertrand larrera demorel, roger gorse, j. bonnet, bernard schweisguth and remy teissier du cros, and members of the delegation of the national council of french employers philippe burnel, rolan koch and jacques maillef.

on hand also were chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, hsu wei-chin, li chuan, kao li-hsing, chang hsing-chiao, chu jui-chi and li hui.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

greek foreign minister spyros tetenes has sent a message to chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing profound sympathy on the recent earthquake in yunnan and szechwan provinces. the message reads:

"please accept the expression of my profound sympathy, as well as that of the greek government and people, for the recent earthquakes in the yunnan and szechwan provinces, which have resulted in the loss of life and damage to property".

CHINA AND IRAN

Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau Winds Up Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 23, 1974)

the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by yang kung-su left here by air today after a friendly visit to iran.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the iranian departments concerned and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen.

the delegation arrived here on may 17. during its stay in iran, the delegation visited tehran, shiraz and esfahan and was received by iranian minister of information and tourism gholam reza kianpour.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

italian foreign minister aldo moro has sent a message to foreign minister chi peng-fei, expressing most sincere sympathy for the earthquake which occurred in southwest china. the message reads:

"the news of the recent serious earthquake in the yunnan province, which has caused the loss of so many lives and so much damage has deeply saddened me.

"in these sorrowful circumstances i wish to express to you my most sincere sympathy."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih here this evening met and feted a japanese friendship delegation of the council of presidents of metropolis, do, fu and prefecture assemblies. head of the delegation is katoji kohara and deputy head is shoichi suzuki.

at the banquet, liao cheng-chih and katoji kohara proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and japan and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present at the meeting and banquet was hirohisa masahata, official of the japanese embassy here.

on hand were also leading members of chinese organization concerned yueh tai-heng, sun ping-hua, li yung-ting and chang chang.

the japanese friends arrived here this morning.

Japanese Representatives for China-Japan Government Fishery Negotiations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

fourteen japanese representatives led by kazuo yasufuku, deputy head of the department of fisheries under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, arrived here by air yesterday evening. they have come to take part in china-japan governmental fishery negotiations.

they were greeted by pao kuang-tsung, deputy departmental head of the aquatic products bureau of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

present was also minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy here.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the japanese friendship delegation of the council of presidents of metropolis, do, fu and prefecture assemblies with katoji kohara as its head and shoichi suzuki as deputy head.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were setsu ooishi, ranichi ashikari, shinichi kuwahara, sajuu ide, iichiro kishi, yoshitaka itohara, ryooji nasu, and secretary-general of the delegation kooji kashiwagi.

present also were president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and leading members of departments concerned, including yueh tai-heng and sun ping-hua, and staff members.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim dal son left here for home by train today after the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament held here and a friendly visit to peking.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; wang wen-chung and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen of the tournament organizing committee, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, and his wife and other embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND LAOS

New Chinese Ambassador to Laos Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

kuo ying, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of laos, left here today for his post.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Princess Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco, and her party concluded their friendly visit to peking and left here for kwangchow by train this evening. they are accompanied on the trip by chiao ling, wife of vice-foreign minister fu hao.

mrs. kacem zhiri, wife of the moroccan ambassador to china, is also accompanying her highness the princess to kwangchow.

among those present at the railway station to see the princess off were chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung and vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation hsu kuang.

seeing them off were also moroccan ambassador to china kacem zhiri and embassy officials, algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and his wife, and charge d'affaires a.i. of the lebanese embassy here adib alameddine.

in the last few days, princess lamia and other distinguished moroccan guests visited the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hungchi rubber and hardware plant, the peking children's hospital, peking university, an art handicrafts exhibition, the palace museum, the great wall, a ming tomb and the summer palace. the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the hungchi rubber and hardware plant the guests visited this afternoon was founded in 1958. most of the plant's workers are blind or deaf and mute. chairman of the plant revolutionary committee pi jung-fang told the distinguished guests that the life of blind people and deaf-mutes in old china was very miserable. after liberation, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, they were organized to take part in socialist construction. they receive equal pay as normal workers. they are emancipated politically as well as economically.

with great interest, the distinguished guests watched blind, deaf and mute workers operate machines which turned out conveyor belts, balls, bottle caps and buckles. standing by the side of a machine, the princess cordially shook hands with blind women workers. picking up various kinds of products, she said: "i'll bring these things home to prove that blind people can do many things."

the guests listened to an account of the welfare amenities of the workers. princess lamia said: "your experience is very valuable."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Yeh Chien-ying and Chi Teng-kuei Meet and Fete Delegation of Union of Romanian Communist Youth

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted the delegation of the union of communist youth of romania led by ion traian stefanescu, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were members of the delegation elena zoia ceausescu, victoria bistriceanu, sandu stoichita and gheorghe prisacaru.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was also present.

on hand also were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsieh ching-yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang and yu chung-hao.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Shooting Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

the singapore shooting team with koh bock thye as leader and fung lok nam as deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly match tour of shanghai.

the team was seen off at the airport by sun cheng-hua, leading member of the chinese marksmanship association, and chinese marksmen and coaches.

the guest team met the chinese shooting team in a three-day friendly contest here. the guest team came first in two team events and the chinese team finished first in four team events in the contest which included centre-fire and rapid-fire pistol shooting, free pistol shooting, standard small-bore rifle shooting (3x20 shots), and air-pistol and air-rifle shooting.

the visitors took the free pistol and air-rifle team events on may 22. shooting steadily, 21-year-old singapore national record holder lauw peng eng came the first with a score of 363 points after 40 rounds in the air-rifle event. this beat the singapore record of 362 points to his credit.

kok kum woh and deputy team leader fung lok nam, two veteran shooters on the singapore team, finished second and third in individual standing in the free pistol target shooting event.

chinese marksmen improved four national records in the contest. in the standard small-bore rifle 3 x 20 event, the chinese team of three men and a woman totalled 2,235 points to beat the national record of 2,232 points. the team members were tsui shun-yu, liu wei-sheng, wei lieh

and leng kuei-ying. leng kuei-ying totalled 567 points to beat the national women's record of 559 points in this event.

in the rapid-fire pistol shooting, the chinese team of chang fu-kuang, chang jun-lung, lu chung-chien and chang jung-kuo scored 2,347 points to beat the national record of 2,344 points. chin chun-pa scored 379 points in the air-pistol event to beat the national record of 378 points.

the three-day contest proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and singapore. outbursts of applause greeted the marksmen of the two countries whenever they showed a good result.

while in peking, the singapore friends visited the peking physical culture institute and the palace museum, and toured the summer palace, the great wall and a ming dynasty tomb.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kuo Mo-jo Meet Dr. Li Cheng-tao and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

chinese party and state leaders chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, teng hsiao-ping and kuo mo-jo met and had a most cordial talk here this evening with chinese-american physicist dr. li cheng-tao and his wife chin hui-chun, who have come to china to see their relatives and pay a visit.

present at the meeting were dr. li cheng-tao's sister li ya-yun and his son li chung-han.

present were also leading members of departments concerned, scientists and staff members, including chou jung-hsin, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, chien hsueh-sen, chu kuang-ya, hsieh ching-yi, lo ching-chang, chih chun, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, wang hai-jung, tang wen-sheng, wang kan-chang, pan chun, fang hsiao, yueh tai-heng, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, chou kuang-chao, huang wan, ho tso-hsiu, chang ching-erh, tsung ai-tzu and chang wen-chuan.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Ambassador Pauls Gives Reception in Celebration of Anniversary of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the federal republic of germany.

among the guests were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsu chin-chiang, yang tien-kuei, yen chun, li ching-chuan, chou pei-yuan, chou jung-kuo, wang yeh-chiu, hsiao fang-chou, li en-chiu and kan mai.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

Medical Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1974)

the medical delegation from the federal republic of germany headed by hans loeskn left here by air yesterday for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited hospitals and a factory, and had discussions with leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of public health.

FRG President Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Acting Chairman on Earthquake in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1974)

gustav heinemann, president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing profound sympathy on the earthquake in china.

the message reads:

"shocked to hear of the earthquake that hit china, i, in the name of the citizens of the federal republic of germany and in my own name, express profound sympathy to you."

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

27th World Health Assembly Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 23, 1974)

the 27th world health assembly which opened on may 7 concluded here today.

representatives and observers from over 130 countries, regions and international organizations attended the assembly. during the debates and discussions, many representatives condemned the crimes committed by imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism. they also expressed firm support for the national liberation movements.

by a vote of 81 in favour and two (including the united states) against, the assembly adopted a resolution on assistance to the national liberation movements in southern africa, which requests the world health organization (w.h.o.) to take action immediately to provide health assistance to peoples in the liberated areas of colonial territories in africa. by a vote of 77 in favour to one (israel) against, the assembly adopted another resolution requesting the w.h.o. to take necessary steps to invite representatives of the national liberation movements in southern africa, which are recognized by the

organization of african unity or the league of arab states, to attend w.h.o. meetings and other activities in the capacity of observers.

another resolution adopted by the assembly on health assistance to refugees in the middle east denounced israel for continuing to refuse to allow palestinian refugees to return to their homelands thus gravely affecting their physical and mental health.

the assembly also adopted a resolution admitting the republic of guinea-bissau as full member and namibia as associate member of the w.h.o.

at the meetings, the syrian and lebanese representatives accused the israeli aggressors of attacking their cities and peaceful villages, killing and mutilating children and women and of barbarously torturing prisoners. many representatives strongly denounced israeli zionists for their repeated aggressions and massacres in palestine and in the middle east.

the chinese representative said in his speech that "the w.h.o. should stand for justice to expose the crimes of israel's aggression against the arab and palestinian peoples, and its crimes of maltreatment of inhabitants in the occupied areas. the w.h.o. should increase its health assistance to the middle east refugees and displaced persons."

the chinese representative continued, "being one of the specialized agencies of the united nations, the w.h.o. should earnestly implement a series of correct resolutions adopted by the general assembly and the economic and social council opposing colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and take every possible measure to give moral and material support to the national liberation movements of the people in southern africa. he emphasized that the w.h.o. should invite representatives of national liberation movements to attend meetings during discussions on related matters. he said, "they are the genuine representatives of the people there, and the assembly should listen to their voices and give serious consideration to their demands."

many representatives referred to the question of promoting national health services in the developing countries, particularly a basic health service and training of health workers in rural regions.

huang chia-szu, chief delegate of the chinese delegation to the assembly, made a report on "citizen participation in preserving and restoring human environment". chinese delegate wang kuei-chen, "barefoot-doctor" of the chiang chen people's commune of chuan sha county, shanghai, introduced in a commission discussion the development of

a contingent of new-type medical workers in china -- "barefoot-doctors". dr. tung chien-hua, adviser to the chinese delegation, gave an account of the active role played by chinese traditional medicine in protecting people's health and improving human environment.

discussing an amendment to the rules of procedure of the assembly, the chinese delegation expressed the hope that further steps would be taken as early as possible to adopt chinese as a working language of the w.h.o.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS' EDUCATIONAL THOUGHT

Confucius' Educational Thought and "To Subdue One's Self and Return to Propriety"

by

T'ang Hsiao-wen (唐晓文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1974)

Confucius' educational thought was for serving his political line for the restoration of the old order and retrogression. Therefore, the reactionary ruling classes of past ages all utilized it as a tool for enslaving and oppressing the people. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk also peddled Confucius' reactionary educational thought and tried their utmost to carry out the revisionist line in education. The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the rule of the bourgeoisie on the educational battlefront and dealt a heavy blow to Confucius' reactionary educational thought. However, the thoroughgoing elimination of its pernicious influence remains to be a long and formidable task and we can never relax in the least our own fighting spirits.

The Object of Confucius in Conducting Education Was To "Return to Propriety"

Education belongs to the superstructure and is an important component of the ideological sphere. "All culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." There has never been education that stands above classes or is alienated from politics, such as "education for the whole people" or "education for education's sake."

Confucius who was played up by reactionaries at home and abroad as "an educator for the whole people" was actually nothing more than a reactionary educator of the decadent slave-owner class on the decline. His political line was the reactionary line for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his object was to "revive states that are extinct, restore families whose line of succession has been broken and call to office those who have fallen into obscurity," to restore the old order and practice retrogression, and to turn back the wheel of history. For the sake of carrying out this reactionary political line, Confucius mainly adopted three ways and methods: First, he aimed the propaganda of "exercising government by means of propriety" at the slave owners in authority and offered them schemes and stratagems for the suppression of the slaves and the newly emerging feudal forces. Second, he himself climbed up the political stage to carry out the "rule of propriety" and to practice sanguinary dictatorship over the slaves and the newly emerging feudal forces. Third, through recruiting followers and operating a school, he vigorously created counter-revolutionary public opinion for "returning to propriety" and trained "talented people" for "returning to propriety." The third one was what he advertised as "what is applied in government is for the exercise of government." He meant to say that although he was not in office for the time being, yet through conducting education and disseminating his own political views and moral views in political life to influence politics, he also had actually participated in politics.

Confucius was of the view that the key to whether or not it was possible to "return to propriety" lay in whether or not there were "men of virtue" observing the "rule of propriety" in authority. "The rule of a person is carried out at his life time but is dropped after his death." Therefore, he took the training of "talented people" for "returning to propriety" through conducting education as an important way for participation in politics, and he tried his utmost to publicize, "There is plowing--even in that there is sometimes want. So with learning--emolument may be found in it." He openly advocated that there was no reason for one to abstain from office. His disciple Tzu Hsia grasped the essence of this idea and summed it up in one sentence: "The student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer."

The saying that "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" was a product of class society based upon private ownership. In class society, society is divided into the exploiting class and the exploited class, "those who labor with their minds" and "those who labor with their strength." A handful of exploiters who monopolize culture and education become rulers and parasites who "are fed without tilling land and are clothed without weaving cloth." For more than 2,000 years, the reactionary theory of "the student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" has all along been worshipped by the reactionary ruling classes and taken by the exploiting classes as an unalterable principle in education.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius frenziedly advocated the theory of "the students, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer" not only for the purpose of encouraging the students to

seek higher offices and amass a fortune, but more importantly also for the purpose of pushing the reactionary political line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Learning was pursued in order to become officials. What kinds of officials? Looking through the Confucian Analects, we know that Confucius taught his students to be "men of benevolence," "men of purpose and principle," "superior men," "men of virtue," etc. He explicitly exhorted his students to be "scholars after the style of the superior man" and not "scholars after the style of the mean men." Why? Because as he saw it, the "men of benevolence" and "superior men" were "those who labor with their minds" and the rulers, while the "mean men" were "those who labor with their strength" and were the ruled; the "men of benevolence" and "superior men" "exercise government by means of propriety" and carried out the line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," while the "mean men" advocated reform and were opposed to "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Consequently, the training of lackeys and champions for loyally upholding and restoring the slavery system--"men of benevolence" and "superior men" who were fundamentally antagonistic to the "mean men"--was the direct object of Confucius in conducting education, and was also the specific class content of "the students, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an officer."

The Content of Education for Serving "Returning to Propriety"

For the purpose of training talented people for "returning to propriety," Confucius vigorously instilled the thought of "returning to propriety" into his disciples. The content of his education mainly comprised the four aspects of letters, ethics, devotion of soul and truthfulness.

His so-called "letters" referred to the classics of the slave owners of the Chou Dynasty, for example, the Book of Odes, the Book of History, the Book of Rites and the Book of Music. Confucius advertised himself as "a transmitter and not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients." He also strove to make use of the "study of letters" to lead his students onto the road of restoration and retrogression. He told his disciples to "stimulate themselves with the odes, adhere to propriety and seek accomplishment through music."

The odes referred to the Book of Odes. Confucius praised the Book of Odes saying, "In the Book of Odes are three hundred pieces, but the design of them all may be embraced in one sentence: 'They have no depraved thoughts and are ideologically pure." The aim of learning the odes was for comprehending the principle of behavior toward one's parents and sovereign so that the "depraved thoughts" could be done away with and thought could be "purified."

Propriety referred to the patriarchal system, the hereditary system and the caste and prerogative system of the slave-owning aristocracy as well as the complete set of rites, ceremonies and ethical criteria embodying these systems. As Confucius saw it, propriety was the foundation of human

behavior, and the study of propriety was for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and upholding and restoring the slavery system. Propriety formed the content and essence of music which was in turn a supplement to propriety. Through music the feeling of the slave-owner class was trained to be honest to propriety.

As regards the Book of History, Confucius was of the view that recorded therein were the political feats and great principles of government of the ancient kings, and the study of it could enable people to understand how to uphold the rule of the slave owners.

In short, "the superior man, extensively studying all learning, and keeping himself under the restraint of the rules of propriety, may thus likewise not overstep what is right." Through extensively studying documents, the students could acquire the political stand, thought and feeling, and knowledge needed by the slave-owner class, and they would be loyal to the slavery system without "departing from classical thought and rebelling against the established road" and "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion."

Besides the Book of Odes, the Book of Rites and the Book of Music, other cultural knowledge that was harmful to the slavery system belonged to "heresies" that should not be studied. Taking music for example, Confucius advocated the study of the music of the slave-owning aristocracy. As regards the folk music of the time which was not in line with the propriety of the slavery system,he not only forbade the study of it, but also vigorously attacked it and advocated the banning of it.

Among the things taught by Confucius, there was fundamentally not the subject of productive labor. Anyone who wanted to learn the struggle for production would violate the principle that the "superior man is interested in truth" and would be denounced as a "small man." This viewpoint of Confucius was inherited by the reactionary feudal ruling classes. They always opposed the study of knowledge of the struggle for production by students, and only wildly instilled into them the Confucian learning for "self-cultivation, regulation of the family, administering of government and pacification of the empire."

What were called "ethics, devotion of soul and truthfulness" referred to moral self-cultivation and formed the important part of education conducted by Confucius. The center of moral self-cultivation was "virtue" and the highest criterion was "propriety." Confucius was of the view that "to subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue." "Virtue" reflected the relations of the ranks of the slavery system. He looked upon the doctrine of "filial piety and brotherly subordination" as the foundation of "virtue." This was because only those who practiced "filial piety and brotherly subordination" could extend their "love to other people," that is, the slave-owner class, could practice the "doctrine of loyalty and forbearance" within the slave owner class, and could be "loyal to the sovereign." Confucius also told his students that in order to reach the realm of "virtue," it was necessary to practice the "doctrine of the Mean," and to be "benign, upright, courteous, temperate and complaisant."

One could not take any action to undermine the "rules of propriety." Confucius was also of the view that in order to practice "virtue," it was also necessary to be truthful to the slave-owner class. "I do not know how a man without truthfulness is to get on." It was necessary for one to "speak sincerely and act resolutely," and he should honestly, earnestly and thoroughly serve the interests of the slave-owner class.

In point of fact, as far as the slave-owning aristocrats were concerned, "if a superior love good faith, the people will not dare to be insincere," and hypocritical "good faith" was nothing more than a means for deceiving the slaves and the masses. As Mencius confessed, the reactionary ruler "does not think beforehand of his words that they may be sincere, nor of his actions that they may be resolute." The object of Confucius in publicizing this doctrine was for reconciling the contradictions within the slave-owner class and opposing the newly emerging feudal forces that "offend against their superiors and stir up confusion" and the slaves that rose in insurrection. But this was entirely wishful thinking. His reactionary preaching entirely went bankrupt amidst the roars of the slaves against the slave-owner class and in the melee to cheat each other and contend for supremacy within the slave-owner class.

The reactionary ideological and political line determined that Confucius necessarily had to resort to intrigues and plots in strategy and tactics. When he led his students to tour the various states, he intrigued and conspired and played the double-game everywhere. He proclaimed to his students, "one should be able to bend and stretch out as the circumstances dictate." He was of the view that so long as the ambition and view of "returning to propriety" was not changed, in order to attain the reactionary goal of "reviving the states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," the adoption of whatever despicable and filthy means also did not violate the "righteousness" of the slave-owner class.

It can be seen that Confucius conducted education entirely for the purpose of instilling the reactionary ideology of the slave-owner class on the decline into his students. After the landlord class changed from the revolutionary into the reactionary, it also slightly embellished and processed this set of education for adoption as the main content of feudal orthodox education. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, "At that time all reactionary classes used the doctrine of Confucius to teach the students and coerced people into worshipping the doctrine of Confucius as religious dogma." Under the new historical conditions, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk worshipped Confucius and crammed his doctrine into socialist school education to poison the students. This fully bared tyeir reactionary class nature.

An Educational Method for Serving "Returning to Propriety"

The method of education is geared to the goal of education. As Confucius' education was aimed at training "men of virtue" and "superior men" for "returning to propriety," he necessarily used the theory of "self-cultivation" of idealist transcendentalism to educate and train his students.

The foundation of Confucius' theory of knowledge was the theory of innate genius "born with knowledge." As Confucius saw it, "heaven" had its purpose and the "mandate of heaven" was the supreme ruler and origin of all things in the universe. The "mandate of heaven" determined that some people were born as "the wise of the highest class" and some people were born as "the stupid of the lowest class," and that "there are the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed." Confucius was of the view that the highest task of knowledge was to "know the mandate of heaven." But those "knowing the mandate of heaven" were limited to a few "sages" and "superior men" "born with knowledge," while the broad masses of slaves were nothing more than tools at the disposal of the few "sages" and "superior men." He publicized, "Those who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of men. Those who learn, and so, readily get possession of knowledge, are the next. Those who are dull and stupid and yet compass the learning are another class next to these. As to those who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn, they are the lowest of the people." Some people summed up Confucius' educational method as "teaching according to the student's ability" for vigorous promotion. In fact, their so-called "teaching according to the student's ability" meant nothing more than the practice of "education for the talented" on the one hand and the implementation of the "policy of keeping ignorant" the laboring people on the other hand.

"Those who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of men." This means that the few geniuses "born with knowledge" are the most exalted. "Born with knowledge" occupies a dominant position and is the essential thing in Confucius' theory of knowledge. It is also a prerequisite of his theory of knowledge. What kinds of people are "those who learn and so readily get possession of knowledge" and "those who are dull and stupid and yet compass the learning"? Some people have isolated this from the ideological system of Confucius and described it as a "materialist factor." This is entirely wrong.

We know that as the advocates of the theory of innate genius see it, men are invariably divided into "those who are born with the possession of knowledge," "those who learn and so readily get possession of knowledge" and "those who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn." This is the theoretical basis used by the exploiting classes to advocate the rule of the "stupid people" by the "sages" and "men of virtue," and is also the theoretical basis used by renegade Lin Piao in his conspiracy to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Therefore, the question lies not in whether to acknowledge "those who learn and so readily get possession of knowledge" but in what is learned and from where. In what Confucius called "those who learn and so readily get possession of knowledge," they had to "learn" from the "sages," "geniuses" and "persons of foresight or foreknowledge" "born with knowledge," and their "knowledge" was also learned from the "sages," "geniuses" and "persons of foresight or foreknowledge." Hasn't this basically negated social practice as the origin of "knowledge"?

Apart from this, let us take a look at the content of what Confucius called "study" and "knowledge." What he called "study" referred to the

"study of the odes," "study of propriety," "study of the truth" and "study of letters." The Book of Odes, the Book of History, the Book of Rites and the Book of Music were all created by the "sages" "born with knowledge" according to the "will of heaven." As Confucius despised the laboring masses, his "study" and "knowledge" had basically excluded the practice of the masses and especially the most basic practice of the struggle for production. How could this have anything to do with "materialism"?

The Marxist theory of knowledge holds that practice gives rise to true knowledge. "The lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." To read is to study, and practice is also study and furthermore a more important form of study. To read is to accept indirect experience, but what is indirect experience to me is still direct experience to others. Therefore, the origin of knowledge is in the final analysis perceptual experience arising in practice. This is the solely correct viewpoint bearing on the origin of knowledge. Anything running counter to this viewpoint is idealism or will inevitably sink into idealism.

Since Confucius had rejected practice, then the origin of his so-called "knowledge" was naturally not perceptual experience and could only be the revelations of heaven or the teachings of the "sages" with revelations received from heaven. The yardstick for examining "knowledge" also was not practice but the "mandate of heaven" or the "words of the sages." Consequently, when Confucius' theory of knowledge is seen as a whole, the essence of "those who learn and so readily get possession of knowledge" remains to be idealist transcendentalism.

Confucius also talked about "seeing and hearing a lot" and regarded this as a factor of "study" and "knowledge." Was this an acknowledgement of perceptual knowledge? Definitely not. When Confucius talked about "seeing and hearing a lot," he did not require people to accumulate a mass of perceptual knowledge through repeated practice, but used this as a tool and means to verify and understand the "ways of ancient kings" and the "words of sages." What Confucius called "hearing" and "seeing" was basically not man's active practical activity, but passive observation and introspection. As he saw it, real practical activities, such as productive labor, were only the "mean things" carried out by "mean people" and slaves "who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn" and were disdained by the "superior men." Confucius did not look upon all natural things as objective realities independent of men's subjective consciousness. On the contrary, he attempted to impose everywhere his subjective ethical and moral concepts on nature. Instead of studying and observing the essence and laws of natural phenomena, he merely made use of certain natural phenomena as parables in defense of his reactionary viewpoint.

For example, Confucius once stood on the bank of a river and focussed his look at the "water flowing eastward." His student Tzu Kung asked him, "Why must a superior man look at a vast expanse of water?" Confucius replied: Water gives birth to all things without claiming any credit. This resembles "virtue." Water flows according to certain rhythmic undulations. This resembles "righteousness." The ripples glittering in the

sun are endless. This resembles the "truth." Water rushes into the deep gorge without fear. This resembles "courage."

Regarding his "seeing" and "hearing" of social phenomena, what he emphasized was the "hearing of odes, of propriety, of righteousness and of truth." "When we see men of worth, we should think of equalling them; when we see men of a contrary character, we should turn inward and examine ourselves." He also strictly restricted his "seeing" and "hearing" within the confines of "propriety" and advised people: "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; and make no movement which is contrary to propriety."

Confucius also talked about "thought" on a number of occasions and looked upon it as a link of "learning." He said, "Learning without thought is vain; thought without learning is perilous." Some people have described this as the combination of perceptual knowledge with rational knowledge. This is most preposterous. What is "learning"? As mentioned above, it is nothing more than to learn from "sages" and books and basically does not include practice. Therefore, the combination of "learning" and "thought" is nothing more than to bend over the desk and learn, to face the wall and think, to proceed from books to self-cultivation and to proceed from self-cultivation to books. The process just moves round and round within the circle of pure "concept" and basically does not indicate the deepening of knowledge on the basis of practice.

The last link of Confucius' idealist process of self-cultivation is so-called "application." Confucius preached that one must be "earnest in application," "sedulous in application" and be "a superior man adhering to personal application." He seemed to attach great importance to practice, but actually this was not so. He summed up the process of self-cultivation into the five steps of "extensive learning, examination, careful consideration, wise discrimination and sedulous application." As he saw it, men's process of knowing was "knowledge" followed by "application," and not practice-knowledge-practice. Doesn't this mean cutting apart the relationship between "knowledge" and "application" and completely standing it on its head? Furthermore, what Confucius called "application" is definitely not what is described as "application" by the Marxist theory of knowledge, that is, the practice of struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment by the masses, but refers to the "virtue" of the individual, that is, the reactionary moral practice of filial piety, brotherly subordination, loyalty, sincerity, benevolence and righteousness. When laid bare, its essence is for fighting a last-ditch struggle for averting the complete collapse of the slavery system. Such reactionary "application" is in the final analysis dependent upon self-cultivation through introspection.

In short, Confucius' set of self-cultivation is for serving the reactionary political line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." It emits the strong stench of the reactionary classes and is simon-pure idealist transcendentalism. In accordance with Confucius'

self-cultivation, some of his students, such as Tseng Ts'an, vigorously practiced "self-examination three times a day," and some of his students, such as Yen Hui, devoted all their energy toward study and self-cultivation. As a result Yen Hui had gray hair and went to see Duke Chou at a young age. Later, this set of Confucius' self-cultivation was further brought into play by the thinkers of the reactionary landlord class and turned into the traditional method of feudal orthodox education. For example, Tung Chung-shu's "self-cultivation and self-examination," "clarification of mind and returning to truth"; Chu Hsi's "knowledge before application"; Wang Yang-ming's "quiet contemplation" and "search of truth from one's mind." However, such self-cultivation had also been exposed and criticized by some progressive thinkers of their times. For example, Wang An-shih had declared, "The educators of today not only cannot bring up talented people, but have harassed and destroyed them." He revealed that the students of the time "are taught lessons and tested with essays to bring them to exhaustion, and are required to exert themselves all day long in such things." As a result, they were completely incompetent to handle "state affairs in the empire."

Renegades Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao andtheir like were successors to Confucius' self-cultivation. Liu Shao-ch'i basically had nothing to say about actual class struggle and two-line struggle. He vigorously discussed "practice of self-examination three times a day," "exercise of caution when one is alone" and "self-cultivation." He called on communists to study the so-called "exquisite teachings of the sages and men of virtue of past ages that are useful to us," and advocated that "one should shut his ears to things outside the window and devote himself to the study of books by sages and men of virtue." Lin Piao clamored for the "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul." Their object was to make a vain attempt to change the basic line of our Party for the socialist period, to turn our Party into a revisionist party, and to bring about the peaceful evolution of the broad masses of Party members and young people into the "docile tools" of revisionism. This has fully exposed that these villains are despicable renegades to Marxism.

Penetratingly Criticize "To Subdue One's Self and Return to Propriety," Carry the Proletarian Revolution in Education Through to the End

More than thirty years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "In ancient times the youth of China who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labor." This passage hit the reactionary educational thought of Confucius at the vulnerable spot. After liberation, Chairman Mao also unambiguously pointed out, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational work have clearly pointed out the orientation and road of the proletarian revolution in education and embodied the Marxist-Leninist educational line. They are sharp weapons for us to criticize the reactionary

educational thought of Confucius and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

The revolution in education is a profound political revolution and social revolution. It necessarily would touch off the obdurate resistance of all decadent reactionary forces. Over the course of seventeen years after liberation, because Liu Shao-ch'i and company had usurped leadership in education, our school were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals, and Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education was basically not carried out. Under the encouragement and sponsorship of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, "education for the whole people," "getting learned in order to be an official," "three departures" (from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant-soldier masses and from the realities of the three great revolutionary movements), "education for the talented," "intellectual culture above all else," "dignity of teachers and principles" and other reactionary trash spread everywhere and seriously ravaged and poisoned the younger generation. The mounting of the historical stage by the working class to practice struggle, criticism and transformation at the superstructure shattered the unified world under the monopoly of the bourgeois intellectuals. Profound changes occurred on the educational front, and with new things growing strong and to maturity, a vigorous revolutionary scene emerged.

However, the class enemies were not reconciled to the victory of the proletariat. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao, the agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes within our Party, politically followed the example of Confucius and put forward the reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" for restoring capitalism. In the educational field, he also imitated the reactionary thought and practice of Confucius. He maliciously attacked the great proletarian cultural revoluttion, maliciously attacked such a new thing born of the great proletarian cultural revolution as the revolution in education, and maliciously attacked the sending of educated youth to mountain and rural areas to take the revolutionary road of integration with the workers and peasants. He vainly attempted to exercise once again the fascist type of bourgeois dictatorship on the educational front, to "return" to the "propriety" of the revisionist line in education, and to "return" to the "propriety" of the age-long reactionary education of the slave owner, landlord and bourgeois classes. Faced with the rampant attack of the class enemy, we must take the basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism as the key link, go on to unfold in depth the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize the crime of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that constitute the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, and carry the proletarian revolutionary in education through to the end.

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MODERN POEMS AND REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Modern Poems Must Learn from the Revolutionary Model Plays

by

Yin Tsai-ch'in (尹在勤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 5, 1974)

The revolutionary model plays are the model of the proletarian revolutionary literature and art as well as the model for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy in literature and art. The principles for and experiences in the creation of revolutionary model plays are generally applicable to all socialist literature and art. Learning from the revolutionary model plays is a very important task for modern poems and is also a profound revolution in the realm of modern poems.

The principle of creation of the revolutionary model plays based on "making three things prominent" is the embodiment of the Marxist materialist concept of history and the principle of the proletarian party spirit in literary and art creation. It involves the concrete application of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism promoted by Chairman Mao on the question of artistic models. When applied to the creation of poems, this principle is applicable both to narrative poems and lyric poems.

Like the revolutionary model plays, the basic task of a socialist narrative poem is to portray the colossal image of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes. Narrative poems must learn from the revolutionary model plays in correctly and dialectically handling well the relations between the heroic figures and positive and negative characters in the works. In refining the themes collected from daily life, designing the plot of the story and sculpturing the image of its characters, a narrative poem should develop its own characteristics of artistic expression, but the most important question is to follow the revolutionary model plays in fully using the artistic means of making the subject prominent and conspicuous by contrast and using a background to enhance the subject, and adopting a thousand and one ways to portray the principal heroic characters. The revolutionary heroism, ideals and sentiments and the tremendous depth of the typical character of the series of colossal heroic images including Yang Tzu-jung (杨子荣) and Li Yü-ho (李玉和) in the revolutionary model plays are the models for the narrative poems in portraying their heroic images.

The recently published poem-report entitled "The Battle of Hsisha" is a model for learning experience from the creation of revolutionary model plays in the creation of poems. Through studying the principle of "making three things prominent" in the revolutionary model plays, the writer has

painstakingly portrayed the three heroic images of Captain A Sha (阿沙), Captain Chung Hai (钟海) and the new fighter Li A-ch'un (李阿春), and painted an awe-inspiring and splendid roll of pictures on the revolutionary war, thus giving the readers a profound education and strong influence. The writer Comrade Chang Yung-mei (张永枚) has this to say, "Modern poems also have to learn from the revolutionary model plays." "The Battle of Hsisha" is a new pace which he has set in his own practice of creation, and has rendered contributions to the creation of modern poems.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new outlook has appeared in the creation of poems. In recent years, there have appeared many narrative poetic works which take the actual struggle as their theme and eulogize the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Their orientation is correct. The two narrative poems entitled "The Brilliant Arc Light" and "The Three Date Trees" by spare-time writers in the Shanghai literary and art magazine called Morning Clouds show an invaluable vitality in their theme, thought and artistic techniques. This is also a pleasing harvest reaped from the popularization of experiences in the creation of model plays. The experiences of the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front tell us that whether or not to portray and how to portray the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers is a focal point in the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois concepts of literature and art. The situation in the creation of poems is also like this. We must learn better from the experiences of the revolutionary model plays, and apply the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent." In the narrative poems, we should prominently manifest the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers, reveal their lofty communist ideals and sculpture colossal heroic models.

Socialist lyric poems must express the feelings of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Only through the application of the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent" is it possible to bring out the strongest voice of the great class, the great people and the great era, express the proletarian aspirations, ideals and sentiments in the most refined, clearcut and resounding way and reveal the surging and roaring revolutionary vehemence through the lofty central thought and the resounding main theme. A lyric poem can fully develop its own characteristics and make use of its own unique lyrical means to prominently bring out the revolutionary heroism of the proletarian heroes, reveal the internal world of the heroic images and display their noble communist ideals. Generally speaking, although a lyric poem does not concretely depict the actions of its characters, nor can it completely arrange the plots of a story, it can prominently reflect the brilliant image of the great class, the great people, the great Party and the great leader through bringing out the revolutionary heroism of the principal characters.

The spirit of the principle of "making three things prominent" is similarly applicable also to the short lyric poems. The shortness of short lyric poems does not prevent them from prominently expressing the feelings of the proletariat, the great era and the great people. The ideological

realm of a heroic character can be revealed through a long report, but the sparks in the depth of his heart can also be brought out through several straightforward sentences and effective words. Short lyric poems can reflect through refined language the spirit of the time and the desire of the proletariat in the limited space. Some outstanding modern folk songs are often able to express with a few lines their rich revolutionary heroism and profound political content. The short lyric poems should be the tempo of the time, the strings of the class and the spark of the battle. Aren't many singing passages in the revolutionary model plays precisely outstanding lyric poems? Although they are short and composed of only several lines, they have saliently displayed the internal world of the heroic figures. The important and central singing passages in the model plays in particular have prominently revealed the sparkling brilliance in the thoughts of the heroic images. Our lyric poems and in particular the short lyric poems precisely need this sparkling touch.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, many more outstanding lyric poems have emerged, such as the collection of poems by the spare-time worker-peasant-soldier writers, including "The Brilliant Sun Shines Upon the Journey," "The Wind Unfurls the Red Banner," "Ode to Lushan," "Singing Songs of Praise with Heroism" and "Spring Comes to the Heart of the Salt Workers." They all vigorously try to apply the principles for and experiences in the creation of revolutionary model plays to eulogize our great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and our socialist revolution and construction. They are instilled with heroism, mood and impressive style with clearcut colors and prominent themes.

In order to correctly implement the principle of "making three things prominent," modern poems must, in the practice of creation, correctly solve the question of relations between life and creation. Making the works originate from life and stand above life is required by the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and represents an important experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays. Our writers of poems must go deep among the life of the heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and strive to transform their world outlook. In the creation, they must follow the revolutionary model plays in correctly bringing out the dialectical relations between actual life and artistic creation, so as to combine the image and the concept, the narrative and the lyrical, the reality and the ideal in a better way. In some modern poetic works, including both the lyric and narrative poems, the depiction is either too broad or too concrete. Too broad an approach makes the content empty and unsubstantial and too concrete a depiction concentrates on the incidents alone and lacks far-sightedness and revolutionary heroism and ideals. We must learn from the revolutionary model plays, skilfully apply the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism and on the foundation of actual life, refine a stronger, more typical and more ideal artistic realm, so that the works can have a strong flavor of life as well as sparkle with revolutionary ideals. We must make the actual life in our great era look more vigorous, splendid and impressive.

The revolutionary model plays have also provided the creation of poems with precious experiences in correctly implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge" and "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and helped us correctly solve the question of inheritance and development. Our modern poems are new revolutionary poems of the proletariat, and they must be brand-new not only in content, but also in form of creation. However, they are also modern poems with the national style developed from the foundation of the classical poems and folk songs in our country. It is necessary to learn from the outstanding tradition in language, form and techniques of expression. We must follow Chairman Mao's consistent instructions, critically inherit and make use of the legacy and create new poems which possess a unique national form and style.

Learning from the revolutionary model plays is a new task for modern poems and our broad masses of spare-time and professional poets are required to make further effort in practice and thoroughgoing investigations. As an extremely sharp literary and art weapon, poetry must quicken its pace in learning from the revolutionary model plays. We believe that spurred by the revolutionary model plays, more and better socialist militant poems will surely emerge.

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHEN MING-JEN

Peking Memorial Meeting for Mr. Chen Ming-jen

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

mr. chen ming-jen, deputy to the third national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and member of the national defence council, died of illness here on may 21, 1974, at the age of 71.

a memorial meeting for mr. chen ming-jen was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. in the hall were a portrait of the late mr. chen ming-jen and the urn containing his ashes.

wreaths were presented by chinese party and state leaders chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, nieh jung-chen, as well as vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee hsu teh-heng. there were also wreaths from the standing committee of the n.p.c., the state council, the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., the national defence council, the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, the ministry of national defence, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. general political department, the p.l.a. general logistics department, the academy of military sciences, the military and political academy, the p.l.a. naval and air forces, the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and the p.l.a. units the late mr. chen ming-jen belonged to.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and of the national defence council; nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the national defence council, and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. attended the memorial meeting and expressed sympathy to mr. chen ming-jen's widow hsiao yi and son chen yang-chao.

vice-chairman nieh jung-chen presided over the meeting. vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang delivered a memorial speech.

hsiao ching-kuang said in his memorial speech: "mr. chen ming-jen was a native of liling county, hunan provinve. after he revolted and came over to join the revolution in august, 1949, he had served as army commander and army

corps commander of the chinese people's liberation army, member of the central-south military and political commission, member of the national defence council, chairman of the provisional hunan provincial government, deputy to the first and second national people's congress, member of the first national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and member of the standing committee of the third national committee of the c.p.p.c.c.

"mr. chen ming-jen contributed to the peaceful liberation of changsha by leading his troops in revolt and joining the chinese people's liberation army in august, 1949. over the past two decades and more, he supported the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, cherished the socialist motherland, took an active part in socialist revolution and construction, and supported the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

"mr. chen ming-jen was concerned with the unification of the motherland and had his old friends and acquaintances in taiwan at heart, and looked forward eagerly to the return of taiwan province to the embrace of the motherland at an early date.

"mourning over the death of mr. chen ming-jen, we should turn our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we will unite and deepen the criticism of lin piao and confucius, and strive to liberate taiwan and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction."

attending the memorial meeting were also:

leading members of the p.l.a. and departments concerned wang chen, chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, wei po-ting, chang tsung-hsun, sung shih-lun, hsiao ke, ma ning, ou chih-fu, chou teh-li, cheng chi-wen, li chin-teh, wu ching-tung, wang ti-kang, chin tao, chu shu-cheng, liu chih-min; and

members of the n.p.c. standing committee, standing committee members and members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and members of the national defence council, as well as friends of the late mr. chen ming-jen, including wu hsin-yu, lo shu-chang, hu yu-chih, liu fei, chu yun-shan, yang tung-chun, yuan jen-yuan, tung chih-wu, li ming-yang, cheng tung-kuo, hou ching-ju, chin yi-chih, sung hsi-lien, tu yu-ming, chen li, chou chu-an, kuo yi-ching and cheng yuan.

present also were p.l.a. commanders and fighters and representatives of staff members of departments concerned.

yesterday afternoon, leading members of departments concerned and friends of the deceased went to the hospital to pay last respects to the remains of mr. chen ming-jen.

AMATEUR LITERARY AND ART ACTIVITIES

Seething Literary and Art Activities by Worker-Peasant-Soldier Amateurs in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and inspired by the model revolutionary theatrical productions, amateur activities in literary creation and stage performance by workers, peasants and soldiers in peking, shanghai and tientsin have been thriving with revolutionary vigour.

in peking, mass amateur literary and art activities have grown with the deepening of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius since the beginning of this year. the over 1,300 items presented by more than 530 amateur troupes during the may day festivities were selected on the basis of theatrical festivals held at the grass-roots level prior to the festival. varied in form and subject, these items are imbued with stirring militancy and a strong smack of everyday life. their subjects cover a wide range, from criticism of lin piao and confucius to reflection of the excellent situation in industry and agriculture, from praises for the new socialist things to acclamation of the children's new outlook. while vividly reflecting the new people, things, ideas and spirit on various fronts, these theatrical items sing the praises of the great victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

an important aspect of the mass amateur literary and art activities in peking is the vigorous drive to learn and present model revolutionary operas. amateur troupes in a number of rural districts and counties in the peking area have put on "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "song of the dragon river", "fighting on the plains" and other revolutionary peking operas or excerpts from them. the amateur troupe under the city power supply bureau makes regular rounds of the power distribution stations with a repertory consisting of arias or excerpts from "the red lantern", "raid on the white tiger regiment", "song of the dragon river", "fighting on the plains", "azalea mountain" and symphonic music "shachiapang". the amateur troupe of a regiment under the peking garrison has presented selections from "on the docks", "song of the dragon river" and other revolutionary operas for fighters in camp or on duty at outposts, thus helping to promote the movement in the regiment to criticize lin piao and confucius.

in shanghai, the workers' amateur troupes have made extensive use of dramatic sketches, story telling and ballad singing, poetry and songs and other forms of literature and art in levelling violent attacks on lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius.

shanghai shipbuilders have composed many songs including "we build big ships for the motherland", "heroic shipbuilders" and "turn the little dry dock into a battlefield". while indignantly repudiating the slavish comprador philosophy and other such revisionist trash, these revolutionary songs bring to life the workers' fighting spirit in building more and better ships for the country under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle of independence and self-reliance. the numerous songs written by shanghai dockers during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius bear convincing witness to their thoroughgoing revolutionary determination to keep advancing and oppose retrogression, to continue the revolution and oppose restoration.

seven amateur concerts were arranged by the shanghai workers' palace of culture and the municipal cultural bureau in the first quarter of this year. the songs, selected from among over 900 contributions, deal with criticism of lin piao and confucius, self-reliance, city militia, educated young people settled in the countryside, the revolution in education, dockers and the cultural revolution.

many amateur worker-writers have contributed to factory publications or the press articles severely criticizing the anti-china film "china" shot by n. antonnioni and the shansi opera "thrice ascending mount peach". they refuted the shameless anti-china, anti-socialist slanders spread by reactionaries in china and abroad and fought to safeguard chairman mao's revolutionary line and consolidate and carry forward the fruits of the cultural revolution.

tientsin workers have in the past year popularized model revolutionary theatrical works while composing and performing theatrical items on their own life and struggles in accordance with the principle for the creation of the model theatrical works. these items praise chairman mao's revolutionary line, the great achievements of the cultural revolution and new socialist things.

a city-wide workers' amateur theatrical festival was held in tientsin between march 24 and april 28. nearly 10,000 amateur artists from 300 basic units in and around the city took part and put on more than 400 items. four-fifths of the items were composed by workers.

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started, a dozen districts and bureaus have arranged special theatrical performances related to the criticism of lin piao and confucius.

large numbers of amateur writers and artists have come to the fore from among workers and peasants in peking, shanghai and tientsin during the cultural revolution. educated by the party, many of them are also activists in

grasping revolution and promoting production. they make a point of carrying out literary and art activities in spare time and not divorcing themselves from productive labour or the masses. the party organizations pay great attention to strengthening their leadership of amateur literary and art activities and guiding these activities in the correct direction. they give constant ideological help to amateur writers and artists and encourage them to repeatedly study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and make deep-going criticism of the revisionist line on literature and art pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Southwest China Chemical Works Boosts Production Through Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 25, 1974)

the szechwan chemical works in southwest china last year turned out almost 100 per cent more synthetic ammonia than its designed capacity, thanks to the mass technical innovations campaign.

mainly producing synthetic ammonia for chemical fertilizer, the plant registered a further increase of 20.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the same 1973 period.

production of ammonia and other chemical fertilizers at the plant remained stagnant before the cultural revolution because of the influence of the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace and other revisionist fallacies that liu shao-chi preached. during the cultural revolution the cadres and workers hit hard at the revisionist line and fortified their will to tap the potential and increase production in the spirit of self-reliance.

many workers before the cultural revolution submitted proposals to improve the three inefficient ammonia converters in use. but their proposals were turned down by certain experts who ruled that these imported installations were standardized and no change should be made. they warned that these high-temperature, pressurized installations were prone to fire and explosion.

the workers repudiated this nonsense during the cultural revolution. with the help of the peking tsinghua university

students who were doing pre-graduation field work there, the workers made a careful survey of one of the converters. the main trouble, they found, was that the heat was not evenly distributed within the converter because of its irrational structure. so they decided to change it.

the plant party committee supported the workers. a special group was set up, consisting of workers, cadres and technicians, and the tsinghua students also took part. combining their daring revolutionary spirit with a down-to-earth scientific approach, they made one thousand tests on the converter and collected more than 20,000 data. then they designed and reconstructed the heat-conducting system, which helped double the converter's daily output.

following this success, some workers suggested that plant-wide efforts be made to tap potential. encouraged by the party committee, the workers soon completed the technical improvement of the other two ammonia converters and part of the main accessory equipment. they saved lots of money and material in the course of the work.

the chemical works also substituted natural gas, which abounds in szechwan province, for coke as the raw material for producing synthetic ammonia. the workers remodelled the gas producers into natural gas converter furnaces. this reduced the production costs drastically and improved the working conditions as well.

altogether the workers have introduced more than 700 technical innovation items since the start of the cultural revolution.

FARMING

South China Region Completes Planting of Early Rice and Spring Maize

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 25, 1974)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china topped the planting plans for early rice and spring maize after overcoming early spring cold spells and droughts. total acreage of the summer-harvested crops comes to 1.7 million hectares, larger than the 1973 figure. the commune members are now applying fertilizer and weeding rice, maize, sugar cane and peanut fields.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius gave a great impetus to this year's spring farming. the cadres and peasants cited the achievements they had made in the great proletarian cultural revolution to criticize lin piao for following the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in a criminal attempt to restore capitalism. they said: "lin piao wanted to restore capitalism, so we must go all out to build socialism. we'll strive for new victories in consolidating and developing the fruits of the cultural revolution."

the autonomous region has kept up a mass movement to learn from tachai during the cultural revolution and made conscientious efforts to implement the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". it last year hit an all-time high in the output of grain, sugar cane, fibre crops, cured tobacco, tea and fruit.

the autonomous region last winter built many water conservancy projects. in face of a prolonged drought this spring, 300,000 people turned out every day and completed 13,000 projects that irrigate 27,300 hectares.

as the drought developed, peasants carried water to fields by shoulder pole to make sowing possible. one of the counties was able to sow 400 hectares to maize only after hard efforts were made to combat the drought. but half of the seeds did not sprout. the whole county pitched in. people carried half a million bucketfuls of water to ensure full standing.

frost hit many areas in the autonomous region when it was time for nursing rice seedlings. a cold spell followed. the peasants took many measures to protect the rice seedlings. in one county cadres and commune members devised a hot-house steaming method to nurse seedlings. the county built more than 1,900 such hot houses that handled 650 tons of rice seeds. it finished transplanting in good time.

leading cadres at all levels were active in spring ploughing and planting. 50,000 cadres joined the commune members in criticizing lin piao and confucius and worked in the fields with them to combat drought and other adversities.

the industrial, commercial and transport departments were active in providing more transplanters, chemical fertilizer and equipment for combatting drought. in the first quarter of this year, production of chemical fertilizer increased by 11.9 per cent and plastic sheets for shielding rice seedling nurseries 45 per cent, compared with the same 1973 period. there was a general increase in other products for agricultural use.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds Table Tennis Selective Trials for 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

nearly a hundred table tennis players from various parts of china gathered in the capital indoor stadium here yesterday for the table tennis selective trials preceding the seventh asian games to be held in tehran, iran, in the coming september.

taking part in the selective trials were taiwan-born players tseng po-hsiung, huang ho-pi, liu yung-kuang, li jui-tung, tseng wen-hsiung, chao hsiao-ping and chao tsun-yi. they were greeted with warm applause, which showed the deep concern and profound feelings of the people of the motherland for their kith and kin in taiwan province.

the selective trials were held in an excellent situation in which the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius was developing in depth. the players conscientiously implemented the principle "friendship first, competition second". they were all in high spirits, while learning from and helping each other. they showed much progress in their mastery of basic skills.

table tennis is one of the most popular games in china. in response to chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", table tennis has spread to every corner of the country, both town and countryside,

enjoying tremendous popularity especially among young people. amateur sports schools in various places have trained many activists to develop the sport. large numbers of promising young players have come to the fore in the past few years.

china has developed sports exchanges with various countries in the world during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the past year alone, chinese table tennis players visited more than 20 countries and received friends of table tennis circles from more than 90 countries and regions, most of which belong to the third world. table tennis is helping increase the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and other countries.

hu yu-lan, the reigning world women's singles champion, told hsinhua: "we are very glad to be able to take part in the 7th asian games. we thank our justice-upholding friends in sports circles of many asian countries for their support to us." hsi en-ting, the reigning world men's singles champion, said: "the 7th asian games will provide us with another opportunity to meet our old friends and make new ones. we will convey to our friends the chinese people's friendship for the people of other asian countries. we will work with our friends to make the games a success."

on the strength of the selective trials, a team will be picked to represent the people's republic of china at the 7th asian games.

China Holds National Weightlifting Selective Trials for Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

china's national weightlifting selective trials for the seventh asian games in tehran later this year were held at the peking indoor stadium today. yang kuei-lin of fukien province broke the 1973 national record in the snatch event of the light-heavyweight class held by himself. two youngsters broke six junior national records.

participating in the trials were world record breakers as well as young weightlifters emerging in the past two years. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the weightlifters from various parts of china have undergone a tremendous change in their mental outlook. they were high in spirit and strong in morale, displaying great staunchness and militancy during the trials.

one of the highlights today was the brilliant performance by yang kuei-lin who snatched 143 kilogrammes to beat the national light-heavyweight record of 142.5 kg. set by himself in 1973. after a successful beginning by lifting 135 kilogrammes, he went straight on to the 143 kilogrammes mark which was 0.5 kilogrammes more than the national record. though failing in his first two attempts, he did not lose heart and came back for another try. stepping on the platform, he steadied himself and snatched the bar-bell overhead successfully to warm applause by the spectators.

a number of new weightlifters have come to the fore during the past two years. with big drive and enthusiasm, the youngsters have made remarkable progress. at the national competition held in april this year, 45 young weightlifters broke 16 junior records. in the selective trials, 15-year-old chao hsin-min of kiangsu province and 17-year-old sung hung-yu of liaoning province went on to chalk up six new junior national records in the snatch, jerk and two-lift total events of the light-weight and light-heavyweight classes. veteran weightlifters chen man-lin, teng kuo-yin and yeh hao-po are also practising very hard and making steady progress.

a weightlifting team will be formed after the selective trials to represent the people's republic of china at the seventh asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Diplomatic Envoys of African Countries to China Give Reception on Occasion of Africa Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china gave a reception at the tanzanian embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the "africa day".

among the guests were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei were among the guests.

other guests were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kuo lu, hao chung-shih, chang chih-chiang, chao cheng-hung, liu ai-feng, wang yu-ching, chia ting and yang chi.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship of the african people with the chinese people and the people of other countries. tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura made a speech on behalf of the diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

he said we are highly elated and happy that amidst an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship we are able to gather joyously to celebrate the birth of unity and solidarity of our great continent.

referring to the excellent situation in africa, ambassador wambura pointed out the republic of guinea (bissau) was born out of the determined struggle of her people. the armed struggle of the people of mozambique and angola for liberation was developing favourably. the armed struggle of the people of zimbabwe was intensified, and that of namibia and azania continuing without let up.

the people of spanish sahara and peoples of other territories still under colonial rule in africa were continuing their struggle for complete self-determination and national sovereignty.

the re-enforced afro-arab solidarity marked a new chapter of relationship between african people and their arab brothers, he stated.

ambassador wambura pointed out that the portuguese colonialists and their allies were frightened by the victories scored by the people of mozambique and angola in their armed struggle. full national independence in the true sense of that definition should be granted to angola and mozambique, the ambassador demanded. "failing which the fight shall continue unabatedly till final victory," he stressed.

the ambassador said: as long as the colonialists and racists persist in their ugly ambition to dominate african people, our struggle, with the support of all peace loving countries and peoples of the world shall continue through to the end. because ours is a just cause, the final victory is ours exclamation

he said: never before has the international situation witnessed greater solidarity and unity among the nonaligned and countries of the third world as in the recent months. africa has long realized that isolation breeds weakness while unity breeds strength.

he said: we hail the successful conclusions of the recent united nations general assembly special session to study the problems of raw materials and development and support the measures adopted.

dwelling on the just struggle of the indo-chinese people, the ambassador said:

"we welcome the establishment of the provisional national union government and national political council in laos to solve laotian problems independently.

"we vehemently support the legitimate struggle of the people of viet nam for their national independence and sovereignty.

"we strongly support the just struggle of the cambodian people for liberation against a puppet regime and imperialism. we are sure that no matter how long it might take the final victory belongs to them exclamation"

the ambassador condemned the kind of big power competition for supremacy over the mediterranian sea and indian ocean. "we call upon these powers to stop at once this unpleasant game of self-appointed world wide policemen.

"we condemn in the strongest terms possible the establishment of any foreign military bases in africa," the ambassador said.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "in the last eleven years the african people, responding to the militant call in the o.a.u. charter 'to eradicate all forms of colonialism from africa', have advanced continuously in triumph along the road of national independence, and the entire african continent has presented a vigorous revolutionary scene."

"at present," he continued, "the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to colonialism, imperialism and the superpowers."

at the recent special session of the united nations general assembly to study the problems of raw materials and development, he stated, the numerous third world countries waged a resolute struggle against the superpowers and won a major victory. "this fully demonstrates that the third world is the main force in combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he said.

"at present, the situation in africa is getting better and better too," he said. constantly frustrating imperialist and social-imperialist schemes of interference and subversion and eradicating the forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism step by step, he remarked, the independent african states have scored marked successes on their road of advance. "in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism and zionism, they have further strengthened their unity and demonstrated the great might of the united struggle of the african people. they are exercising an increasingly important influence in international affairs," he said.

dwelling on the victories scored by the people in the non-independent regions in africa in the armed struggle for national liberation, foreign minister chi peng-fei pointed out: "the recent collapse of the reactionary caetano regime in portugal is precisely the consequence of the ignominious bankruptcy of portugal's colonial policy and a major victory for the persistent and protracted armed struggle of the african people. now, the various african liberation movements, the organization of african unity and the governments and leaders of many african countries have all issued statements unanimously demanding that portugal's new military regime stop at once its colonial war in africa and recognize the right of the people in portugal's african colonies to independence, and expressing the resolve to carry through the national liberation struggle until final victory." he stressed: "the chinese government and people firmly support this solemn and just stand of the african countries and people and will, as always, resolutely support the african people in their

just struggle for national liberation. We are convinced that the great african people, strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, will certainly surmount all difficulties and win complete independence and liberation for the african continent."

in conclusion, minister chi peng-fei said that china and african countries all belong to the third world. the hearts of the chinese people and the african people, he said, are closely linked forever. "in our future common struggle," he added, "we will continue to give each other encouragement and support. the african people can rest assured that whether in wind or rain, and no matter what happens, the chinese people will always be your reliable friend."

attending the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and african and asian friends in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Athletes

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

chinese state physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to welcome the visiting albanian national athletic team and the women's volleyball team of the tirana "dynamo" club.

the albanian national athletic team with n. sirinxhi as its leader and e. bgjo and g. bashari as its deputy leaders and the albanian women's volleyball team of the tirana "dynamo" club with petrit arbana as its leader and liliana hasani as its deputy leader attended the reception.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife were present.

present were also yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned ni chih-chin, wei ming, pai ping, hsia lang and chou cheng, as well as chinese athletes and volleyball players.

yao hsiao-cheng and n. sirinxhi spoke at the reception which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

they toasted to the constant expansion of sports exchanges between the two countries and the daily-growing revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

during the course of the reception, the sportsmen of the two countries chatted and drank toasts time and again. an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the comrades-in-arms of the two countries prevailed in the reception hall.

the albanian national athletic team arrived in peking on may 23. the albanian women's volleyball team arrived here today.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Charge d'Affaires Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

minister e. ros, charge d'affaires a.i. of the argentine embassy to china, gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of the republic of argentina.

among the guests at the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including ma yao-chi, liang chang-wu, li ching-chuan, hsiang chien and lin lin.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Li En-chiu Meets Argentine Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted the argentine friendly personages mr. and mrs. bernardo kordon.

present were lin ping and pu chao-min.

the argentine friends arrived here on may 23 for a visit to china at the invitation of the association.

Peking Reception Welcomes Argentine National Men's Youth Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening to welcome the argentine national men's youth basketball team for its friendly visit to china. the team is headed by rodolfo traversi, deputy secretary of state for sports and tourism, felix domingo galimi, president of the sports confederation of argentina, and alfredo montan, team leader.

present at the reception were chuang tse-tung and li ching-chuan, leading members of the physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, yu chang-ching and chou cheng, leading members of organizations concerned, and basketball coaches and players from the peking physcial culture institute.

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy in china, and other embassy officials were present.

li ching-chuan and rodolfo traversi spoke at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and argentina would be consolidated and developed constantly.

the argentine team arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Other Distinguished British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the conservative party, j. addis, british ambassador to china, and the members of mr. heath's party: sir timothy and lady kitson, douglas hurd, sir brian warren, william waldegrave, maurice trowbridge and miss penelope gardner.

chairman mao shook hands with each of the distinguished british guests. he had a wide-ranging conversation with mr. heath and ambassador addis in an unconstrained atmosphere. at the end of the conversation, mr. heath presented chairman mao with a reproduction of an autographed photo of darwin which the british scientist himself best liked, and a copy of darwin's "the descent of man, and selection in relation to sex" of the first printing in 1871.

present at the meeting and the conversation were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, as well as tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the british side were british ambassador to china j. addis; members of the former prime minister's party sir timothy kitson, douglas hurd and william waldegrave; and t.h. preston, first secretary of the british embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien, chang yi-chun, tang wen-sheng, wang nung-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and his party.

among the guests were british ambassador to china j. addis, embassy officials and journalists who are accompanying mr. heath on his china visit.

attending were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei and chiao kuan-hua, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; pei shih-chang and hua lo-keng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of government departments, peking press organizations, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned.

the national flags of britain and china hung in the banquet hall. the band played the tune "welcome towards our guests" as mr. heath and the other distinguished guests entered the banquet hall accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and chairman wu teh. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and mr. heath spoke at the banquet (their speeches were released separately).

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping praised mr. heath for attaching importance to developing sino-british relations, reaching agreement with china on exchange of ambassadors and acknowledging that taiwan is a province of china when he was in office as prime minister of britain. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping pointed out that, at present, europe is the focus of the contention of the superpowers. "the people in western europe are daily awakening and strengthening their unity with the people in other parts of the world, thus making it more and more difficult for

the hegemonist schemes to succeed. mr. heath has consistently stood for unity of the west european countries and the strengthening of their own independence and sovereignty. and he has firmly led britain in returning to europe; this is an important event in the interest of the west european people's struggle against hegemonism," he said.

mr. heath in his speech said, he was very glad that while he was prime minister marked progress was made towards better relations between britain and china. dwelling on the present situation in europe, he pointed out: "britain should remain an active and energetic member of the european community." "it is in the interests of the world as a whole that europe should increasingly unite and speak with a common voice."

mr. heath stated: "it is right that you in china and we in europe and many other countries across the world should have our say -- and that when we speak the superpowers should listen."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of britain and china respectively. the banquet was alive with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and britain.

Speech by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping at the banquet in honour of edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, here this evening:

respected mr. edward heath,
distinguished british guests,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that mr. heath, an outstanding british statesman, has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

chairman mao tsetung met mr. heath this afternoon and had a wide-ranging conversation with him in an unconstrained atmosphere.

now please allow me, on behalf of premier chou en-lai and the chinese government, to express our warm welcome to mr. heath and his party.

the chinese and british peoples have always been friendly to each other. when he was in office as prime minister of the united kingdom, mr. heath attached importance to developing sino-british relations, and agreement was reached with china on the exchange of ambassadors, acknowledging that taiwan is a province of china. since then, political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have happily improved, and mutual understanding increased. this accords with the desire and interests of both peoples. we appreciate the efforts mr. heath has made to promote sino-british friendship.

although china and the united kingdom have different social systems and there are still issues between our two countries to be settled at an appropriate time, we can very well, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, seek common ground while reserving differences, make friends and develop our relations.

at present, the world situation is excellent. the forces of the third world are developing vigorously, and their just struggles and those of the people of the other countries of the world, in mutual coordination, are pounding away at the old world with the momentum of a torrential tide. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. the superpowers that stand opposed to this trend are on the decline and will decline further. one of them tumbled down from its zenith long ago. the other has wild ambitions, but lacks strength; it is having an increasingly hard time. although it flaunts the sign-board of socialism, it is even more vicious in bullying others. its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the polar star of its policy -- contention for world domination -- is a fixed star. the contention between the superpowers is growing more and more intense and is bound to lead eventually to war; either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. in the end they will not be able to escape their doom. that is why we say the present situation is as described in the verse, "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains."

the superpowers not only attempt to bring the developing countries under their control, but also seek at the same time to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength. at present, europe is the focus of their contention, and that is the main reason why the situation in europe is one of turbulence and unrest. it is obvious whence the main danger to europe comes. recent developments have further shown that some people openly speak of friendship but send over spies under cover, talk about security to your face but carry out subversion behind your back, harp on disarmament but are actually engaged in arms expansion. their strategy is

"making a feint to the east while attacking in the west." we are glad to see that the people in western europe are daily awakening and strengthening their unity with the people in other parts of the world, thus making it more and more difficult for the hegemonist schemes to succeed. mr. heath has consistently stood for unity of the west european countries and the strengthening of their own independence and sovereignty. and he has firmly led britain in returning to europe; this is an important event in the interest of the west european people's struggle against hegemonism.

china belongs to the third world and is a developing country. it is our policy to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." we are determined to rely on our own strength to run china's affairs well and build a strong socialist country so as to make a greater contribution to mankind. at the same time, we are ready to cooperate with all countries subjected to superpower bullying and threat in a common effort to combat hegemonism.

mr. heath's visit provides an opportunity for us to exchange views on questions of common interest, which will certainly help increase our mutual understanding and contacts. i wish success to mr. heath's visit.

i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and british peoples,

to the development of the relations between our two countries,

to the health of her majesty queen elizabeth ii,

to the health of mr. edward heath,

to the health of the other distinguished british guests present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Mr. Edward Heath

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, at the banquet in his honour here this evening:

respected mr. vice-premier,
my distinguished chinese hosts and friends,

it is a great pleasure to be here in peking and to have this occasion for thanking the government and the people of china for all the kindness and hospitality which they have shown me.

it was a keen disappointment when i had to postpone the visit which i had intended to pay to china in january.

i was all the more delighted when, as a result of the initiative of your government, it proved possible to reinstate the visit so quickly.

this visit gives me the opportunity which i have long sought, to see for myself the achievements of the chinese people.

i have of course read of these achievements and many visitors to your country have told me about them -- in particular sir alec douglas-home who came here as british foreign secretary in 1972, and before him, sir anthony royle.

i also welcomed the opportunity of discussions with chi peng-fei, foreign minister, when we welcomed him on his visit to london in june 1973.

there has been no doubt in my mind of the progress which you have achieved.

now i shall be able to see it for myself and i know that this will be a most rewarding experience.

we in britain have a social and political system which differs in many respects from your own.

it is the result of different experiences and a different tradition.

this system of ours does not always produce results of which we all approve.

people sometimes grumble at it and criticise it.

but it is a political system deeply rooted in the instincts of the british people.

we do not aim to impose our own ideas on other people.

we believe that it is right and necessary that peoples with different political and social systems should live side by side -- not just in a passive way but as active friends.

britain was among the first countries to recognise the people's republic of china.

more recently, i was very glad that while i was prime minister we were able to make such marked progress towards better relations between our two countries.

i am thinking of the establishment of full diplomatic relations -- and here i would pay a tribute to the work of our two ambassadors, mr. sung chih-kuang in london and sir john addis here in peking.

at the same time there has been a notable expansion of trade and of cultural exchanges.

i remember with great pleasure opening the remarkable exhibition of chinese treasures in london, which more than a million people visited.

i also, like many others, my fellow countrymen, enjoyed the highly successful visit to britain of the shanghai acrobats.

today i welcome the opportunity of exchanging views with the leaders of the chinese government about the world scene.

i had the great honour this morning of a long talk with chairman mao tsetung. then, this afternoon, you and i, mr. vice-premier, had a most fruitful discussion.

my own views on the place of britain in the modern world are well known.

the government which i led successfully negotiated british entry into the european community.

i believe strongly that it is in the interests of my countrymen that britain should remain an active and energetic member of the european community.

only in this way can we protect our own interests in an uncertain and changing world.

only in this way can we play a part worthy of britain's past in working for peace among the nations and a more assured prosperity for all our peoples.

i believe equally that it is in the interests of the world as a whole that europe should increasingly unite and speak with a common voice.

this is particularly true in our dealings with the two super-powers.

eight members of the european community are allies of the united states in nato for the defence of europe.

we value that alliance.

but neither we, nor indeed the americans, believe that the affairs of the world can be left to the decisions of two super-powers.

it is right that you in china and we in europe and many other countries across the world should have our say -- and that when we speak the super-powers should listen.

the growing unity of europe is not aimed against any country or group of countries.

indeed the reverse is true.

we remember how many countries far from europe, including china, have been drawn during this century into wars which had their origin in disagreements within europe.

it must be in the interests of the world as a whole that we should banish for ever the danger of a future war within europe which will drag in others outside it.

the european community is the best instrument for this purpose.

at the same time, countries of the developing world look increasingly to the european community.

they expect us in the community to work out policies of aid and trade which will show a sympathetic understanding of their own problems.

this is particularly true of the countries of the commonwealth, who see in britain's membership of the european community a guarantee that the policies of the community will take their interests into account.

of course there have recently been obstacles and setbacks in the search for growing unity in europe.

within a few months of its enlargement the european community has had to face serious problems imposed from outside -- problems arising from strains in the world monetary system, and from the huge increase in world oil prices.

it is with these problems that europe now has to grapple.

i am convinced that the european community and the whole concept of a united europe is strong enough to survive this period of difficulty, just as it has survived similar periods in the past.

i see signs of this already.

i have been greatly heartened by the fact that both france and germany now have at the head of their governments leaders of energy and practical sense, both of whom are deeply committed to the success of the european community and determined to overcome these obstacles.

i welcome the opportunity created for europe by the election of monsieur giscard d'estaing as president of france and herr schmidt as federal chancellor of the german federal republic.

this is an all-important moment -- the moment when the torch is passed in these two countries to the second generation of statesmen committed to the new europe.

i am indeed glad to hear that these two european leaders have decided to hold an early meeting.

i hope that it will not be long before britain too is once again in a position to play an active part.

we can play such a part -- our interests demand that we should.

the day when we recapture the impetus of our advance towards european unity may not be far distant.

as i have often said in my own country, the european community exists for the benefit of the peoples of europe.

as chairman mao wrote: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

i am sure that both the governments and the peoples of europe believe that friendship and co-operation with china is an essential part of our future work.

from what i have already seen in my short time here, and from the discussions which i have held, it is clear to me that the prospects for such co-operation between britain and china are very good.

if my visit can help to advance the friendship which already exists between us then that in itself will be

a source of great satisfaction to me and i believe a benefit to all of us.

and so i propose a toast,

to the continued prosperity of the chinese people,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and the other chinese leaders, and

to the friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

Mr. Heath in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

rt. hon. edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and members of his party on the current tour this morning visited the palace museum and saw archaeological finds unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao, leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished british guests also visited an exhibition on art handicrafts.

j. addis, british ambassador to china, also went along with them on the visits.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the conservative party, this afternoon continued their talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Peking Concert in Honor of Former British Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of britain and leader of the conservative party, and members of his party on the current visit attended a concert here this evening in the company of chinese leaders chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping and wu teh.

at the concert, the central philharmonic society performed the piano concerto "the yellow river", solos on pipa, suona, bamboo flute, cheng and other traditional chinese instruments and solos by male and female vocalists. their superb performances were punctuated by warm applause from the audience. at the end of the concert, edward heath, accompanied by chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping and wu teh, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the chinese artistes, congratulating them on their success. he presented them with a basket of flowers.

present at the concert were british ambassador to china j. addis and diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking.

accompanying the distinguished guests from britain were also li chiang, minister of foreign trade; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister; and yu hui-yung, deputy head, and hao liang and liu ching-tang, members, of the cultural group under the state council.

this morning, in the company of vice-minister chiao kuan-hua, edward heath and other distinguished guests from britain toured the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Under Auspices of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Special Adviser Ieng Sary Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

under the auspices of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the national united front of cambodia (n.u.f.c.) and the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.), member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, and ieng sary, deputy head of the delegation and special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister, gave a grand farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were chinese party and government leaders yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien and su chen-hua; keng piao, head, and shen chien, deputy head, of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

present were madame sihanouk, and penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth.

the band played strains of welcome as the chinese and cambodian leaders entered the banquet hall.

deputy prime minister khieu samphan and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet.

speaking of the twenty odd days of the delegation's visit in china, deputy prime minister khieu samphan said: "the great fraternal chinese people have received us as their brothers related by flesh and blood and comrades-in-arms from the fighting front, who are determinedly combating the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their vassals." "what has deeply moved and inspired us is the fact that the great chinese people of 800 million provide us a powerful backing and a reliable rear area in our just revolutionary war for popular and national liberation. we are determined to continue to hold high the militant banner of fearing no difficulty or sacrifice and march forward," he added.

while in szechwan and sinkiang, he said, the delegation had clearly seen that, "thanks to chairman mao's policies of maintaining independence, initiative and self-reliance and defying difficulties, the united and great chinese people are invincible and capable of creating everything."

he declared: "the official goodwill visit of our delegation to the people's republic of china has consolidated and developed the militant unity and fraternal friendship between cambodia and china and between our two peoples. the joint communique to be released shortly sums up the achievements of this visit. moreover, the signing of the agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia on china's aid to cambodia during 1974 is a vivid manifestation of this militant unity and fraternal friendship."

"we have full confidence in the ultimate victory of our revolutionary war for popular and national liberation, for, while we rely on our own hard struggle and give full play to heroism, we have the resolute support and assistance rendered to us by the great chinese people illumined by mao tsetung thought to help us win complete victory. furthermore, the people of the world who love peace and justice, and above all the people of the third world and friendly non-aligned countries, also give us resolute support and assistance, consistent with their respective capabilities and possibilities, till we win complete victory," the deputy prime minister concluded.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out that the visit of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. delegation was of great significance and had been crowned with full success. the visit "fully demonstrate the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples and are bound to have a favourable effect on the further development of the friendly relations between china and cambodia."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the delegation's recent visit to ten other countries in asia, africa and europe "has enhanced mutual understanding and friendship between the cambodian people and the people of these countries, made a beneficial contribution to the cause of unity of the third world countries and people in combating imperialism, and further raised the international prestige of the n.u.f.c. with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and his excellency khieu samphan as deputy prime minister. it is a vivid proof that the cambodian people's cause is a just one, and that the people of the third world and of the world as a whole are all with you, giving you their sympathy and support. we are extremely happy over the success of your visit abroad and extend to you our warm congratulations."

speaking of the excellent situation prevailing on the cambodian battle-front, he said: "during the delegation's

visit abroad, the cambodian people's armed forces, launching a series of attacks on all fronts, wiped out numerous enemy effectives, took many important enemy towns and strongpoints and won brilliant victories." "we are convinced that the heroic cambodian people, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit -- courage in battle and no fear of sacrifice -- and persisting in a protracted people's war, will certainly surmount all difficulties and obstacles, defeat u.s. imperialism and the traitorous lon nol clique in phnom penh and realize national independence and liberation," he added.

the vice-premier reiterated: "following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people are determined to fulfil our internationalist duty and resolutely support the just struggles of the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries till complete victory is won."

the two speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and the kingdom of cambodia. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the cambodian and chinese peoples.

present at the banquet were also members of the delegation, n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. members, members of the royal family and other cambodian friends in peking.

among the guests were also members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of departments of the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

following is the text of a speech made at the farewell banquet here this evening by khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c.:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

your excellency respected yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

your excellency respected li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies respected party and government leaders of the people's republic of china,

your excellencies respected heads of diplomatic missions and mesdames present,

gentlemen, ladies and dear friends,

it is more than two months since our delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia came from the battlefront in cambodia for our first visit abroad. today will be a memorable day for us as we gather here joyously with our chinese friends to bid you farewell.

first of all, we wish to express heartfelt thanks to his excellency yeh chien-ying, to his excellency li hsien-nien, to their excellencies the party and government leaders of the people's republic of china, to their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and to all gentlemen, ladies and dear friends for attending our farewell banquet given under the high auspices of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia. this is an honour to our delegation and an expression of the profound sentiments of friendship entertained for us by excellencies, mesdames, gentlemen, ladies and friends.

at the same time, the banquet gains added lustre as it is being held under the auspices of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, accompanied by madame sihanouk, and with the presence of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

respected samdechs,

dear excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and friends,

we shall leave the people's republic of china tomorrow with many good impressions and the deepest sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

throughout the twenty odd days of our visit in the people's republic of china, all the members of our delegation have lived in a most pleasant and warm

atmosphere. at all places and all times, the great fraternal chinese people have received us as their brothers related by flesh and blood and comrades-in-arms from the fighting front, who are determinedly combating the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their vassals. therefore, wherever we have been we have seen the broad masses of people welcoming us with warmth and cordiality. what has deeply moved and inspired us is the fact that the great chinese people of 800 million provide us a powerful backing and a reliable rear area in our just revolutionary war for popular and national liberation. we are determined to continue to hold high the militant banner of fearing no difficulty or sacrifice and march forward.

i wish to take this opportunity to express gratitude in the name of our delegation to the communist party of china and the chinese government under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

whether in szechwan or in sinkiang, we have been infinitely happy and elated to see with our own eyes the successes achieved by the great chinese people in various fields of socialist construction. these two areas of the great china have left on us deep impressions. szechwan can be described as a populous and rich area, while sinkiang is a remote and sparsely populated area. szechwan has not only built power stations and increased production by a big margin, but also turned out a number of new products of modern industry. sinkiang used to be covered by arid deserts, but now there are green fertile fields everywhere with long irrigation canals flowing all the year round. moreover, people of various nationalities in the autonomous region have built hydroelectric power stations making use of snow water from the mountains.

szechwan and sinkiang are two widely different areas, yet both have made admirable progress. this is because of the collective strength of the people's communes and because the great chinese people, who have grasped mao tsetung thought, have carried forward the spirit of independence, self-reliance and hard struggle and given full play to their active creativeness.

we have clearly seen that, thanks to chairman mao's policies of mairtaining independence, initiative and self-reliance and defying difficulties, the united and great chinese people are invincible and capable of creating everything.

we, the cambodian people, are proud of our great friend china. therefore, we feel infinitely elated that chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the chinese people, received our delegation. we are glad that our delegation held talks with the delegation of the people's republic of china led by his excellency premier chou en-lai. his excellency the premier highly

appraised the heroism of the cambodian people in fighting dauntlessly to defend the independence, sovereignty and national dignity of their motherland, a heroism which has made a valuable contribuion to the struggles of all third world countries against aggression and oppression by imperialism, zionism, racism and all reaction.

respected samdechs,

dear excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and friends,

it is very clear that the official goodwill visit of our delegation to the people's republic of china has consolidated and developed the militant unity and fraternal friendship between cambodia and china and between our two peoples. the joint communique to be released shortly sums up the achievements of this visit. moreover, the signing of the agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia on china's aid to cambodia during 1974 is a vivid manifestation of this militant unity and fraternal friendship and a brilliant example of unconditional aid provided in a spirit of noble internationalism to support a just cause against oppression, exploitation and aggression and in defence of national independence, sovereignty and dignity.

we have full confidence in the ultimate victory of our revolutionary war for popular and national liberation, for, while we rely on our own hard struggle and give full play to heroism, we have the resolute support and assistance rendered to us by the great chinese people illumined by mao tsetung thought to help us win complete victory. furthermore, the people of the world who love peace and justice, and above all the people of the third world and friendly non-aligned countries, also give us resolute support and assistance, consistent with their respective capabilities and possibilities, till we win complete victory.

it is with these sentiments that i request you to raise your glasses in a toast

to the common victory of the cambodian people, the chinese people and all people of the world who love peace and justice, particularly the people of the third world and the non-aligned countries,

to the everlasting militant unity and fraternal friendship between cambodia and china and between our two peoples,

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people,

to the health and long life of her majesty the queen,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and to the health of mme sihanouk,

to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health and long life of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and to the health of mme penn nouth,

to the health and long life of his excellency yeh chien-ying,

to the health and long life of his excellency li hsien-nien,

to the health and long life of their excellencies the party and government leaders of the people's republic of china,

to the health of their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of the gentlemen, ladies and dear friends present here exclamation

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the farewell banquet given by deputy prime minister khieu samphan and special adviser ieng sary here this evening:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,
respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,
your excellency khieu samphan, respected head of the delegation,
your excellency ieng sary, respected deputy head of the delegation,
distinguished guests on the delegation,
friends and comrades,

the official goodwill visit in china of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of

the delegation khieu samphan and deputy head ieng sary is drawing to a close. tonight, we are particularly glad to attend at the invitation of the delegation this grand banquet held under the auspices of samdech norodom sihanouk and to gather joyously again with our cambodian comrades-in-arms.

the visit of the delegation, which is of great significance, has been crowned with full success. chairman mao tsetung met head of the delegation khieu samphan and deputy head ieng sary; samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister penn nouth were present at the meeting; and they had a most cordial and friendly conversation. premier chou en-lai held sincere and friendly talks with the distinguished cambodian guests. our two governments signed the 1974 agreement on china's gratis provision of military equipment and supplies to cambodia. these fully demonstrate the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples and are bound to have a favourable effect on the further development of the friendly relations between china and cambodia. as glorious envoys of the cambodian people, the distinguished guests brought the chinese people happy tidings of victories at the front and the fraternal sentiments of the cambodian people; they were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of chinese workers, peasants and soldiers wherever they went. your visit has greatly inspired the chinese people, who are in the great rear. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend our heartfelt thanks to the distinguished guests.

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia has also visited ten other countries in asia, africa and europe recently. your visit has enhanced mutual understanding and friendship between the cambodian people and the people of these countries, made a beneficial contribution to the cause of unity of the third world countries and people in combating imperialism, and further raised the international prestige of the n.u.f.c. with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and his excellency khieu samphan as deputy prime minister. it is a vivid proof that the cambodian people's cause is a just one, and that the people of the third world and of the world as a whole are all with you, giving you their sympathy and support. we are extremely happy over the success of your visit abroad and extend to you our warm congratulations.

friends and comrades,

we are glad over the excellent situation prevailing on the cambodian battle-front. during the delegation's visit abroad, the cambodian people's armed forces, launching a series of attacks on all fronts, wiped out numerous enemy effectives, took many important enemy towns and strongpoints and won brilliant victories.

all chinese people heartily rejoice at these tidings of victory. we are convinced that the heroic cambodian people, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit -- courage in battle and no fear of sacrifice -- and persisting in a protracted people's war, will certainly surmount all difficulties and obstacles, defeat u.s. imperialism and the traitorous lon nol clique in phnom penh and realize national independence and liberation.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people are determined to fulfil our internationalist duty and resolutely support the just struggles of the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries till complete victory is won.

in conclusion, i request you to convey upon your return to the cambodian people engaged in heroic battles the chinese people's cordial greetings and best wishes for their new and still greater victories.

now i propose a toast

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the complete success of the visit of the cambodian delegation abroad,

to the health and long life of her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat,

to the health of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk,

to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of head of the delegation khieu samphan and deputy head ieng sary,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests on the delegation,

to the health of all cambodian friends present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

1974 Agreement on China's Gratis Provision of Military Equipment and Supplies to Cambodia Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

an agreement on china's gratis provision of military equipment and supplies to cambodia in 1974 was signed here this afternoon between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present at the signing ceremony were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; deputy prime minister khieu samphan, head of the delegation of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., and special adviser ieng sary, deputy head of the delegation.

chinese party and government leaders chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien and su chen-hua were also present.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and deputy prime minister khieu samphan signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present at the signing ceremony on the cambodian side were:

members of the cambodian delegation minister ieng thirith, vice-minister tiv ol, and ambassador toch kham doeun; and

members and alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and officials of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, duong sam ol, chea san, thiounn prasith and keat chhon.

present on the chinese side were keng piao, chi peng-fei, liu hsiang-ping, hsiao ching-kuang, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, shen chien, yao yi-lin, han tsung-cheng, wei po-ting, chang hsien-yueh, ma ning, kung chao-nien, lu kuei and kang mao-chao.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Official Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

the french official delegation led by pierre sudreau, member of the french national assembly and president of the permanent committee of economic fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries, left here for home by air today after he officiated at the opening ceremony of the french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition and paid a friendly visit here.

the french delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, wang wen-lin, kao li-hsing and chang hsing-chiao.

present were also french ambassador to china etienne manach and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND GREECE

Well-Known Greek Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

well-known greek friendly personages nicolas kitsikis and his wife, son and daughter-in-law left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among those seeing them off at the airport was chung han-chiu, permanent council member of the host association.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chi Peng-fei Meets New Malagasy Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met with armand rajaonarivelo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the malagasy ambassador arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Premier on Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing his sincere sympathy on the occurrence of an earthquake in chaotung and liangshan areas. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking, people's republic of china

in the name of the mexican government and people, i request your excellency to accept my sincere sympathy for the lamentable earthquake that took place on the 11th instant in chaotung and liangshan and to transmit it to the noble chinese people.

luis echeverria alvarez
president of the united states of mexico

Mexican President Echeverria Sends Message of Sympathy to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez yesterday sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing his sincere sympathy on the occurrence of an earthquake in chaotung and liangshan areas. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking, people's republic of china

upon learning the lamentable earthquake which occurred in chaotung and liangshan on the 11th instant, please accept, your excellency, the sincere sympathy of the mexican government and people and transmit it to the noble chinese people.

luis echeverria alvarez
president of the united states of mexico

Mexican Doctors' Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

the mexican doctors' delegation led by joaquin del valle xanchez left peking today to tour southern china before going home.

the delegation arrived here on may 18 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical research academy. president lu chih-chun of the academy met and feted the delegation.

while in peking, the mexican guests visited hospitals, schools and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Union of Romanian Communist Youth Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

the five-member delegation of the union of communist youth of romania led by ion traian stefanescu, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, yu chung-hao and chu liang.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

during its stay in peking, hangchow and shanghai, the romanian delegation met with young people and leading members of provincial and municipal committees of the chinese communist youth league and held discussions with them to exchange experience in youth work. they also visited industrial, agricultural and educational institutions and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: False Friend with Honey in Mouth and Dagger in Heart

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by fan hsiao entitled "false friend with honey in mouth and dagger in heart -- the soviet revisionists' dual tactics of sabotaging the arab countries' oil struggle". excerpts from the article follow:

the oil struggle waged by the arab countries is a pioneering action in the developing countries' struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. it is forcefully expediting the struggle of the vast third world countries against imperialist plunder and exploitation and for safeguarding their sovereignty and resources.

what is the attitude of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the self-styled "natural ally" of the developing countries, toward this just struggle of the arab countries and people?

the soviet revisionists' newspapers and broadcasts are flooded with all kinds of alluring words. they spared no efforts to glorify the soviet union as a "reliable friend" of the asian, african and latin american countries, and as "particularly close" to the developing countries. they hypocritically stated that the arab countries' oil embargo was an "absolutely effective" weapon and that the soviet union "will faithfully fulfil all its obligations to support the arabs." they pretended to bitterly curse the international monopoly capital for plundering and exploiting the arab oil-producing countries, and denounce imperialism for "speculating on the difficulties of the developing countries." in addition, they stated plausibly that whosoever wanted to sabotage the oil embargo "are taking a chance by challenging the whole arab world, and the progressive forces of the whole world."

engels said: "it is a matter of course to judge of a man, not by his professions, but by his actions; not by what he pretends to be, but by what he does, and what he really is." now, let us see what the soviet revisionists are actually doing.

when the soviet revisionist renegade clique made a ballyhoo about how they "supported" the arab countries' oil embargo, they sent ships laden with oil in an endless stream to the u.s., the chief target of the embargo. to another major west european country subjected to the embargo, their shipment of oil was increased many times that before the embargo. even when the oil ministers of the arab countries met to discuss the possibility of lifting the embargo last february and march, the soviet revisionists, on the one hand, "requested" the arab countries to continue their embargo but, on the other, sent their oil tankers in a steady stream to the american coasts. in the first two months of this year alone, three soviet oil tankers carried 710,000 barrels of diesel oil and gasoline to the u.s. a soviet revisionist official once said ingratiatingly: "siberia could heat and light new york." no wonder the vice-president of a u.s. oil company has said: "we never had the slightest indication that they (the soviet union) even considered cutting us off during the embargo." a u.s. official even said: "i would have been surprised if there had been any problem about the shipments. i think the russians want to make a buck, too."

while paying lip service to "supporting" the embargo, they actually sent large quantities of oil to the chief target of the embargo in order to "make

bucks." such an act of sham support but real betrayal vividly portrays the shameless features of the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

moreover, in this oil struggle the soviet revisionists have taken advantage of the increase of oil price to go in for speculation and make fabulous profits. please look at the following facts:

finland, an old customer of soviet oil, found that the soviet revisionists have raised oil price several times since last fall. this added more than 500 million u.s. dollars to finland's annual energy bill. on the other hand, the prices of the goods which finland sells to the soviet union remained unchanged. all this was a great shock to the finns who called this additional burden the second postwar reparation imposed on them by the soviet union.

west germany has a long-term contract with the soviet union on the supply of soviet oil. after the arab countries carried out the oil embargo last october and western europe faced an acute shortage of oil, the soviet revisionists deliberately slowed down and then stopped delivering crude oil to west germany in violation of the contract. thus, exploiting the temporary difficulties of west germany, "the russians pushed their price (of oil) to 18 dollars a barrel", and so extorted huge sums of money.

the soviet revisionists have repeatedly made use of the so-called "assistance" to the middle east countries to obtain cheap oil and then resold it to the west at high price. to repay its munitions debts to the soviet revisionists after the middle east war, iraq was forced to sell 6 million pounds sterling's worth of oil to the soviet union. the soviet revisionists obtained 18 million pounds sterling by re-selling it to others. not long ago, the soviet revisionist resold oil of a middle east country to europe in which they reaped profits several times the cost they paid. they resold natural gas of a middle east country at a price four times the cost of their purchase.

to grab high profits, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has cast to the wind the "fraternal feelings" of its "socialist community". last fall when oil price soared in the capitalist world and it was more profitable to export oil to western europe than to east europe, the soviet revisionists refused to meet the growing needs in oil of other member states of "the council for mutual economic assistance". they asked these countries to import oil from other places with foreign exchange, but sold large quantities of oil to western european countries themselves.

all this shows that soviet revisionism has surpassed old-line imperialism in its despicable acts of carrying out plunder by taking advantage of the arab countries' oil embargo. the so-called "natural ally" and "reliable friend" are all deceptive nonsense. actually soviet revisionism is a "false friend with honey in mouth and dagger in heart".

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at International Trade Fair Leaves Peking for Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

feng hsi-sen, head of the chinese pavilion, at the 1974 ndola international trade fair to be held in zambia, left here for ndola by air yesterday.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF SHANSI OPERA "SAN SHANG T'AO FENG"

"San Shang T'ao Feng" Is a Big Poisonous Weed That Vainly Attempts To Revive the Black Line in Literature and Art

by

the criticism group of the ballet troupe of China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1974)

The release of the big poisonous weed, the Shansi opera "San Shang T'ao Feng," is a reflection of class struggle and two-line struggle in literature and art. From an analysis of the subject matter chosen and the characters molded in this reactionary play, we can clearly discern that "San Shang T'ao Feng" politically refutes the great proletarian cultural revolution and reverses the verdict on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. In the field of literary and art thought, it gives concentrated expression to various revisionist fallacies, and vainly attempts to revive in toto the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art.

"San Shang T'ao Feng" is a black specimen of the opposition to the theory of "subject matter as the decisive factor."

The subject matter chosen is a question of stand. Chairman Mao teaches us, "As for the masses of the people, their toil and their struggle, their army and their Party, we should certainly praise them." Comrade Chiang Ch'ing points out, "There are many important subject matters from the history of revolution and reality which urgently call for our planned and systematic organization for creation." The thought and subject matter of works are indivisible. The revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide,

strive to depict the important subject matter of the revolution, eulogize the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers who lord it over the world and thoroughly reflect the spirit of our time.

The "four villains" including Chou Yang who were representatives of the black line in literature and art deliberately severed the relations between the subject matter and thought of works, talked nonsense saying that "the subject matter itself is not an important and decisive condition for judging the value of a work" and flagrantly hoisted the tattered banner of opposition to the theory of "subject matter as the decisive factor." They alleged that "it is necessary to shatter the taboos on the question of subject matter" and vigorously advocated the depiction of subject matters that were of "not much significance." Chou Yang and his confederates repeatedly said that the choice of subject matter was unimportant, but actually they understood very well the importance of subject matter. For example, in the process of creating the revolutionary modern ballet "The Red Detachment of Women," Chou Yang and company attempted to forcibly cram us with "Tachi and Her Father" which propagated the bourgeois theory of human nature, and plotted to sabotage the revolution in ballet personally led by Chiang Ch'ing. However, their conspiracy failed ignominously.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chou Yang and company's opposition to the theory of "subject matter as the decisive factor" was severely and justly criticized. However, in the uproar for "bringing out a major theme through a minor theme," the concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" once again raised this tattered banner which had been trampled to the ground. In our great socialist mother country, there are innumerable heroic figures and heroic deeds which deserve to be eulogized. Right in Shansi, there is Tachai, which is the advanced model of self-reliance and hard struggle. But the concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" were not interested in them and instead they dug up from the old papers the reportage entitled "A Horse" for adaptation. Why? In the process of going deep into the midst of life, the revolutionary writers and artists in Shansi had also created some good plays, but the concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" were not satisfied with any of them. They only regarded "San Shang T'ao Feng" as the most precious treasure and took great pains to carefully revise it for seven years. And why?

Now the truth is known. The fact is that they want to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. What they have manifested through the "minor theme" is their "major theme" of opposing the Party and socialism. This is their real intention in opposing the manifestation of the important theme of revolution. "San Shang T'ao Feng," a teaching material by negative example, has once again proved that how to choose and handle subject matters for creation is always a major question of right and wrong bearing on what stand we take and what line we implement.

"San Shang T'ao Feng" is the black model of the "theory of people in the middle."

The basic task of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat is to sculpture with wholeheartedness in a thousand and one ways the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. With the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and the principle of creation based on "making three things prominent," the revolutionary model plays personally nurtured by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing have molded dazzling heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and enthusiastically eulogized the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the various historical periods.

Out of their reactionary class nature, the "four villains" including Chou Yang vigorously objected to the molding of colossal and perfect figures of proletarian heroes. They painstakingly concocted the "theory of people in the middle" and advocated the depiction of people "who are neither good nor bad" and "commonplace incidents," in a vain attempt to use the so-called "people in the middle" who "are neither good nor bad and are both good and bad" to abolish the molding of images of proletarian heroes. In our rehearsal of the revolutionary modern ballet "The Red Detachment of Women," in order to wipe out the Party's correct leadership and disparage the images of proletarian heroes, Chou Yang and company replaced Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, a Communist Party member, with Red Lotus, a "character in the middle," at the end of the first act. Later, under the pretext of making prominent the commander of the company of women, they drastically cut the part played by Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing in the plot and vigorously vilified and distorted the heroic image of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing. Under the leadership of Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, we waged a resolute struggle against Chou Yang and company and made their conspiracy a failure.

The "theory of people in the middle" has gone bankrupt. However, the struggle still continues. "San Shang T'ao Feng" which has been proclaimed as "good in that it has shattered the conventions of the model plays" is a performance which vigorously opposes the revolutionary model plays in a vain attempt to revive the "theory of people in the middle." The only prominent figure in the whole opera is Ch'ing Lan. However, she is basically not a leader in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but a political philistine who grasps trifles but neglects important matters and who attends to the "condition of the horse" but neglects the condition of the enemies. She has not a bit of the flavor of a Communist Party member that upholds the principles and is bold in struggle, but has only the stench of "making great concessions for the purpose of accommodating a situation," and of "loyalty and forbearance" and "humbly making way for each other" based on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

In addition, this play depicts Lao Liu's selling the horse to deceive people and forging a contract as "a wrong act done out of a good intention." As soon as Lao Liu hears that he has brought harm upon the neighboring brigade, he immediately feels guilty and shows deep shame and regret. Li Yung-kuang, the agent of rural capitalist forces in the Party, is described as "the good housekeeper at Hsingling" "with his whole mind bent on serving the collective" and "his hair turning gray through working hard for the revolution." The masses are "simple and honest"--and whether they are

commune members at the Hsingling production brigade or the masses at the T'aofeng production brigade, they are all "people of the world" who talk only of production without any concern for politics and talk only of the way of "loyalty and forbearance" without grasping class struggle.

As a literary and art creation, it neither eulogizes the heated life of struggle of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers nor molds the characters of the proletarian heroes who lord it over the world, but wilfully vilifies and distorts the images of the poor and lower-middle peasants and vigorously embellishes the figures who take the capitalist road. What is this if not the peddling of the "theory of people in the middle"?

The concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" clamor that "a waterdrop can reflect the sunlight." Through this dirty waterdrop of "San Shang T'ao Feng," they aim at reversing the verdict on Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They vainly attempt to make use of the dirty waterdrop of "San Shang T'ao Feng" to revive in toto the "theory of no conflict," the "theory of people in the middle," opposition to the "theory of subject matter as the decisive factor," the "theory of human nature," the "theory of the converging of the spirit of the age" and other fallacies of the black line in literature and art. However, "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere." Those who advocate retrogression and restoration will definitely end up with a broken and bleeding head. This is a conclusion derived from history.

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Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of the "Theory of No Conflict"

by

Shih Chung-ping (施仲屏)
of the Chinese Department at the Peking Teachers' Training College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1974)

Should the creation of socialist literature and art take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide, "concentrate everyday phenomena and typify the contradictions and struggles within them" and profoundly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle or should it use the revisionist "theory of no conflict" to distort life and peddle the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao? This is a focal point of the two-line struggle on the literary and art front. The concocters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" stand on the side of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, use artificial and false contradictions to wipe out the class struggle and two-line struggle in actual life and vigorously oppose the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. "San Shang T'ao Feng" is a black specimen advocating the "theory of no conflict."

Now let us proceed from the emergence, development and resolution of this conflict of contradictions in this play to take a look at how it conceals and wipes out the class contradictions and class struggle in actual life.

The emergence of contradictions in this play is aroused by Lao Liu, a commune member at Hsingling production brigade who has sold a sick horse by deceptive means to the T'aofeng production brigade with the support of Li Yung-kuang, the leader of the production brigade. This incident of the sale of the horse to deceive people is in essence an attack launched by the capitalist forces against socialism. The resulting conflict of contradictions is actually the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. However, the concocters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" try their utmost to wipe out the nature of class struggle of this incident, remove the class content of the conflict of contradictions and conceal the condition of the enemies with the condition of the horse.

Right at the beginning of the opera, there is a lot of misunderstanding. When Ch'ing Lan, the Party branch secretary of the Hsingling production brigade, discovers that the horse which Erh Hu "urges to gallop" is Chüehuach'ing, the sick horse in her own production brigade, she wants to tell the truth. However, Erh Hu misunderstands that she regrets the sale of the horse and hurriedly gallops away. Therefore, Ch'ing Lan "runs after the sick horse to tell the truth and goes up T'aofeng with big strides," thus revealing the contradictions in the opera. Right at the beginning, the script builds up the conflict in the opera on the basic point of whether the horse is really sick or feigns to be sick. Therefore, after Ch'ing Lan

comes to T'aofeng, she neither investigates how the horse has been sold by deception means nor analyzes the condition of the enemy who sells the sick horse to deceive people, but only talks about the "real fact" that the horse is sick. The T'aofeng production brigade which has been deceived through its purchase of the horse should realize that this is an evil capitalist wind from the Hsingling production brigade. However, Kao Chien-shan, the Party branch secretary, not only ignores the condition of the enemy, but on the other hand, heaps praises on Ch'ing Lan for narrating the condition of the horse. The commune member Erh Hu still does not believe that the horse is really sick and some commune members also have doubts. Is it a good or sick horse? Should they believe her or not? They are entangled into endless disputes. Therefore, through the uproar over "the condition of the horse," the concocters have covered up the condition of the enemy with the condition of the horse and wiped out class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Look again at how the contradictions in this opera are developed. "San Shang T'ao Feng" describes the two conflicts between Ch'ing Lan and Li Yung-kuang over the question of whether to "return the money and redeem the horse" or "make up the difference in price" and whether or not to send the big red horse to aid the T'aofeng production brigade, for developing the incident of the sale of the horse to deceive people. However, the concocters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" do not reveal the essence of this struggle or intensify the contradiction on this basis but conceal the true picture with a false picture and change the violent class struggle into the contradiction between the good and the better.

Lao Liu is obviously undermining the foundation of socialism through selling the horse to deceive people and surreptitiously fabricating a contract, but the concocters describe him as wanting to "benefit both the public and the private" and his selfish interest as embodying the "good intention" of doing good things for the production brigade and as "enthusiasm" for doing things for the brigade. In addition, when he discovers that he has done a bad thing out of his "good intention," his "conscience" is moved and he feels "guilty" and ill at ease. Isn't such "selfish interest" very lovable?

Li Yung-kuang is obviously taking the capitalist road through supporting and shielding Lao Liu who has sabotaged the collective economy, but the concocters describe him as having made a wrong move and gone astray through his wholehearted devotion to the collective. Doesn't his so-called "departmentalism" deserve the sympathy of people?

Painstakingly disguised by the concocters, Lao Liu has become a "good man" who supports socialism but has a bit of selfish interest. Li Yung-kuang has also become a good cadre who "wholeheartedly serves the collective" and who "works hard and makes great contributions." In the contradiction between them and Ch'ing Lan who has her brain full of the "condition of the horse," there is naturally not any struggle between the two roads and the two lines, and there are only the economic question of how much money should be refunded, the specific question of aiding a friendly brigade and the contradiction between the good and the better.

How are the contradictions in this opera resolved? The contradiction between Li Yung-kuang and Lao Liu on the one hand and the broad masses of commune members on the other is actually an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and this contradiction must be resolved through political struggle. However, since the contradiction installed in "San Shang T'ao Feng" is built upon a false foundation, the solution of the so-called contradiction is thus very easy. In the opera, the problem of Lao Liu is solved through the single local criticism meeting held behind the scenes in which Ch'ing Lan sets the regulations and the tune. As for Li Yung-kuang, with Ch'ing Lan implor-ingly putting human feelings at work to reform him, with the former favorably evaluating the merits of the latter, and with the two "laying bare their hearts to each other," he comes to a sudden realization and changes his way of thinking. Through this method of resolving the contradiction, "San Shang T'ao Feng" baldly propagates the revisionist fallacy that capitalism can "peacefully grow into" socialism.

It can thus be seen that the emergence, development and solution of the contradiction in the play "San Shang T'ao Feng" presents not the victory of the proletariat but the victory of the bourgeoisie, not the victory of socialism but the victory of capitalism. Through handling these contradictions, "San Shang T'ao Feng" vainly attempts to publicize "the realm without differences" in the "combination of two into one," so as to benumb the will of the revolutionary people and attain its criminal aim of restoring capitalism.

"Combat is without end." With "thrice ascending" exposed, will there be the "fourth ascent" and the "fifth ascent"? This merits our vigilance. We have to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thoroughly shatter the backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art, consolidate and develop the fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

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The Radiance of the Red Banner of Tachai

by

the mass criticism group of the Ch'ienchin production brigade at Nanpachia commune in Ch'ingyüan hsien, Liaoning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1974)

The Shansi opera "San Shang T'ao Feng" is a big poisonous weed which negates the great proletarian cultural revolution. This opera invokes the dead soul of the "T'aoyüan experience" concocted by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i who vainly attempted to use this reactionary "T'aoyüan experience" to counter Chairman Mao's instruction on "learning from Tachai in agriculture." This is really malicious in the extreme!

The Ch'ienchin production brigade is situated in the semi-alpine zone in the mountainous area of eastern Liaoning and over half of the commune members are of the Korean nationality. In 1964, we responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture" and in the past ten years, we took five years to surpass the "Yellow River" and five years to surpass the "Yangtze." The per-mow yield in 1973 exceeded the mark of a thousand catties. The high yield in the northeastern frigid zone totally relies upon the unfurling of the red banner of Tachai. From practice we realize that learning from Tachai in agriculture is a brilliant road which our great leader Chairman Mao has personally pointed out for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for building the new socialist countryside. The commune members have aptly said, "Taking the Tachai road gives us zeal in forging ahead and confidence in making big strides, and communism is in front of us."

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i thought of restoring capitalism even in his dream. He regarded Tachai as a thorn in the side and instructed his wife to concoct the "T'aoyüan experience" which pretended to practice four-cleanups but was actually aimed at restoration. They ferociously cried, "T'aoyüan must surpass Tachai politically so that the whole country has to learn from T'aoyüan as well." They vainly attempted to chop down the red banner of Tachai at one stroke. The great proletarian cultural revolution has tolled the knell for Liu Shao-ch'i and thrown the "T'aoyüan experience" onto the garbage heap of history. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" share the same bench with Lin Piao and Confucius and use the same bugle for blowing the same tune of restoration. They peddle the trash of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line until their voice has become hoarse, and taking the three steps in two, they hurriedly "ascend" the capitalist "T'aofeng." We poor and lower-middle peasants have clear perception and sharp eyes and can clearly distinguish and correctly recognize which is a rice seedling and which is a

darnel. Ten years ago, owing to the intervention of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, although there were many people in our production brigade, their views were divided; although there was much land in our brigade, the yield was low. After learning from Tachai, we have tasted the sweetness of corn on the high mountains, gone up higher and higher with each step and known happiness at every juncture. The commune members say, "The Ch'ienchin production brigade cannot move forward without learning from Tachai. After learning from Tachai, it takes big strides on the road of revolution." "San Shang T'ao Feng" objects to learning from Tachai in agriculture in a vain attempt to obstruct us from advancing with big strides on the brilliant road of socialism. This is only a pipedream!

The Tachai production brigade is the model for implementing the Party's basic line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the poor and lower-middle peasants at Tachai grasp the important matters and promote vigorous work. They implement the basic line without deviating from it and uphold socialism without changing the orientation. The iron horn has brought about an excellent situation through the struggle and the iron hand has painted the land of splendor. In the past, some people in our Ch'ienchin production brigade were influenced by the revisionist line and were slack in the struggle between two classes and two lines. As a result the class enemies took advantage of their inattention and stirred up trouble. For a time, people were demoralized and production dropped. After the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture was launched, we followed the example of Tachai, resolutely implemented the Party's basic line, and fought against heaven and earth, and the class enemies and capitalist tendencies. After seven or eight struggles, an excellent situation has been brought about through struggle.

However, "San Shang T'ao Feng" airs an opposite view to the Tachai spirit in every way. From beginning to end, this opera writes neither on class struggle nor on the two-line struggle. It neither checks nor criticizes the capitalist forces in the countryside but on the contrary vigorously praises them. This is really a kingdom of gentlemen where "the peaches and apricots are good and everybody is good." Very obviously, what "San Shang T'ao Feng" sings is "do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself" according to Liu Shao-ch'i's specifications for "self-cultivation." What it peddles is the wornout trash of Lin Piao and Confucius' "the two sides which struggle against each other are enemies; the two sides which exist in harmony are friends." In advocating these, "San Shang T'ao Feng" aims at maliciously altering the Party's basic line, practicing revisionism and restoring capitalism. However, all people engaged in reversing the verdict and practicing restoration will not come to a good end. "San Shang T'ao Feng" which attempts to revive the counter-revolutionary revisionist line by reposing its spirit in the corpse of the "T'aoyüan experience" and to turn back the wheel of history will invariably be smashed to smithereens by the wheel of history.

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Grasping Production Is a Fake, the Real Aim Is To Practice Restoration

by

Chi Huai-min (纪怀民) and Chou Chung-hou (周钟厚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1974)

"San Hsia T'ao Yüan," which is the precursor of "San Shang T'ao Feng" repeatedly clamors, "The important matter of production is not a child play" and "the important matter of production must be tightly grasped." Fearing that such clamors may expose too much of their cloven hoofs, the concocters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" have deleted some barefaced words and phrases and adopted a concealed and inflective method to advocate with an ulterior object in view that "grasping the important matter" means grasping production. They continue to smuggle the contraband of the "theory that only productive forces count."

In the historical period of the socialist society, what is the "important matter" to be grasped by the proletariat?

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The important matter the proletariat has to grasp is class struggle and the two-line struggle and political and ideological work. Historical experiences tell us that in the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, we will lose our bearings if we are negligent and see only the red flag flying without discerning that the class enemies are sharpening their knives and if we engross ourselves in the daily miscellaneous trifles without grasping the important matter of class struggle and two-line struggle. Therefore, class struggle must be "talked of every year, every month, every day."

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao picked up the "theory that only productive forces count" from the wornout ideological arsenal of revisionism to oppose the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. As early as 1965, Liu Shao-ch'i clamored, "The question of which will win out in our country, socialism or capitalism, has already been settled," and "the main task of our people and Party is to develop the productive forces as fast as possible." In 1969, Lin Piao again worked in collusion with Chen Po-ta and suggested that the main task after the 9th Party Congress was to develop production, so as to oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The two trumpets played the same tune and both Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao directed the criminal spearhead at the Party's basic line.

In the acute struggle between two classes and two lines, the concocters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" stand on the side of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and give a metaphorical illustration to the "theory that only productive forces count." Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i allege that the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, has already been settled? "San

Shang T'ao Feng" promptly complies with these rules and strives to wipe out the class contradictions and class struggle in the historical period of socialism.

The joint effort of Lao Liu and Li Yung-kuang to sell the horse and deceive people obviously represents a frantic attack launched by the capitalist forces against socialism. However, under the two fig leaves of "a wrong act done out of a good intention" and "the concept of departmentalism," "San Shang T'ao Feng" has eradicated the violent class struggle at one stroke and fabricated a peaceful world "with knives and guns put away in the storehouse and horses grazed on the mountains in the south" and an Arcadia "where you are good, I am good and everybody is good."

Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao advocate that the main task of the Party was to develop production? "San Shang T'ao Feng" also claims that "grasping the important matter" means grasping production. The characters in the opera, from the leaders to the masses, think and talk only of production and grasp neither class struggle nor the two-line struggle. The entire stage is dominated by the sale of the horse, the exchange of horses and the free gift of a horse. People turn in circles around the horse, which has become the key for developing production. What "San Shang T'ao Feng" advocates is entirely a fallacy.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Politics is the commander, the soul in everything." "Once we slacken our ideological and political work, the economic and technical work will definitely take the evil road." In the fairly long historical period of socialism, there is the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Any exaggerated talk of the "development of production" in departure from the Party's basic line cannot develop production, but on the contrary will lure production onto the evil road of capitalism.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao shammed great concern for production, but in fact their so-called "development of production" was a fake and their real aim was to oppose the Party's basic line. Didn't Lin Piao repeatedly write on scrolls: "Of all things, this is the most important: to subdue one's self and return to propriety"? It can thus be seen that the most important of all his things was not any development of production, but the restoration of capitalism. The concocters and supporters of "San Shang T'ao Feng" do not regard production as "an important matter" either. The "important matter" which they really want to grasp is the practice of counter-revolutionary politics. Don't they use the big red horse which symbolizes the victory of capitalism to ask the "divine horses" like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao to once again mount the stage? However, their wishful thinking has not been realized. Instead they have exposed their cloven hoofs of counter-revolution and have been sternly criticized by the revolutionary people. This is the end of all people who attempt to turn back the wheel of history and practice restoration.

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REVOLUTIONARY MODEL FILMS

A Weapon To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the War Flag of the Revolution in Literature and Art

- in praise of the revolutionary model film festival

by

Yin Yen (尹岩)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1974)

Under the excellent situation of the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, in order to further whip up the wave of enthusiasm for the popularization of revolutionary model plays, a revolutionary model film festival is presently being held in many cities and villages throughout the country. Ten color films based on revolutionary model plays, including "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," "The Red Lantern," "The Red Detachment of Women," "The White-Haired Girl," "Shachiapang," "Ode to the Dragon River," "On the Docks," "Raid on the White Tiger Regiment," and the four color feature films of "Fiery Years," "Sunny Skies," "Pine Ridge," and "Battle against Floods," produced under the prod of films adapted from revolutionary model plays are being shown.

Through the revolutionary model film festival, we have praised the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the great fruits of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and shall give the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers another symbolic and lively course of education in ideology and political line. The revolutionary model film festival is of great practical significance toward the further study and application of the historical experience in class struggle and two-line struggle provided by the revolutionary model plays, the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the rebuff against the backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art in association with the major questions of right and wrong in the actual struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

The revolutionary model plays are sharp weapons for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. They have vividly and profoundly reflected the life of struggle led by the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in China under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP in the past half a century for the armed seizure of power and the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have saliently praised the great victories won by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the various historical periods of the revolution in China. They have penetratingly criticized opportunist lines of all descriptions, and have unrolled before us the grand and magnificent scroll of history on the revolution in China. They have profoundly realized the great truth of "only socialism can save China." At present, a further study of the experience of class

struggle and two-line struggle as revealed by the revolutionary model play has a profound education role to play on our deep-going criticism of the counter-revolutionary criminal acts of Lin Piao who imitated Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety"; on our clear understanding of ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; on our resolutely standing for revolution and progress; and on our opposition to restoration and retrogression.

The revolutionary model plays have sculptured the images of a series of proletarian heroes, such as Li Yu-ho, Yang Tzu-jung, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Fang Hai-chen, Yen Wei-ts'ai, Chiang Shui-ying, Chao Yung-kang and K'o Hsiang. They have made the workers, peasants and soldiers dominate the stage and the screen, have set right the history that had been turned upside down for several thousand years, and have restored the true colors to history. The revolutionary model plays have vividly shown that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The hero characters portrayed in the revolutionary model plays possesses a high degree of consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle. Rooted in the masses of the people they have steeled themselves and grown to maturity in the storm of class struggle, and are fighters most rich in practical experience. They are members as well as the representatives of the masses and they have collectively embodied the wisdom and ability of the masses. The revolutionary model plays eulogize the great feats and achievements of the masses of the people in the making of history. They effectively criticize the "theory of innate genius" "born with knowledge" peddled by Lin Piao, as well as the idealist concept of history that "heroes and slaves jointly make history."

The revolutionary model plays have symbolically illustrated the truth that "the philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." The heroic images they have sculptured are typical proletarian heroes who dare to struggle and to win. Li Yu-ho goes to attend the feast and fight against Hatoyama, with "high hopes and great ambition soaring to the sky." Yang Tzu-jung goes deep into the tigers' lair to destroy the bandits' den, and "the more difficult and dangerous the situation is, the further he goes forward." Fang Hai-chen perseveres in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, like "the pine standing erect in the cloudburst," and "the boat sailing through the fog." Chiang Shui-ying carries forward the Dragon River style and wage struggle against heaven and earth and the class enemies with "his heart filled with revolutionary heroism." The undaunted revolutionary spirit of the proletariat embodied in these heroic figures offers profound criticism to Confucius' "doctrine of the Mean" as peddled by Lin Piao. If we want revolution, we must struggle. There will be progress when there is struggle; there will be regression when there is no struggle. If we do not struggle, we will fall and sink into revisionism.

Through the hero characters, villains and hypocrites are identified in the revolutionary model plays, and the "philanthropic" mask is ripped off the exploiting classes to expose their fierce and cruel heinous features.

This mercilessly lashes and deeply criticizes the "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance" advocated by Lin Piao. The facts have shown that the landlord and bourgeois classes and all exploiting classes have always ruthlessly exploited and suppressed the proletariat and the masses of the people, and they have not the least "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance."

In short, the revolutionary model plays have revealed the strong fighting power of the proletarian world outlook, and have effectively denounced all kinds of heresies in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. We must learn the spirit of struggle of the proletarian hero characters, diligently fight in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and toppled and discredit by criticism Lin Piao the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline peddled by him.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's guidance, the revolutionary model plays orient literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, apply the creation method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and firmly adhere to the creation principle of "giving prominence to three things." With wholehearted eagerness, they have adopted a thousand and one ways to sculpture the model proletarian heroes of colossal stature who are bright as the stars. They have started a new era in the history of literature and art which makes those literary and artistic works of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism look inferior by comparison. The revolutionary model plays have played an enormous role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing the restoration of capitalism, and enabling the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

It was precisely because of this that all those who vainly attempted to bring about restoration and to turn back the wheel of history aimed their spearhead of attack at the revolutionary model plays. Liu Shao-ch'i and the "four villains" including Chou Yang attempted to smother them in the cradle, and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique frenziedly sabotaged and obstructed their development.

Recently, a handful of class enemies have again leaped forward clamoring for "breaking away from the conventions of the revolutionary model plays." Some of the revisionist literary and art dregs that had been discredited by criticism have again floated to the surface and been rejuvenated. This backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art is exactly a reflection of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in society. They viciously attack the revolutionary model plays and the experience in the creation of them, and peddle the trash of the revisionist black line literature and art. Their political goal is to restore capitalism.

The revolutionary model film festival is an important measure for using the great fruits of the revolutionary model plays to vigorously rebuff this backlash of the revisionist black line in literature and art, and further consolidating and expanding the copious fruits of the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

The revolutionary model plays mature in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. From nothing to something, from a little to a mickle, they have given impetus to the vigorous development of the revolution in literature and art. This revolutionary model film festival will definitely make the revolutionary model plays more popular, penetrate deeper into the hearts of the people. Wide distribution of the revolutionary model plays to the mines, countryside, company units, schools, streets will certainly go further in giving impetus to learning to sing, perform and transplant the revolutionary model plays, and to the penetrating development of the revolution in literature and art. Let us take another step forward to whip up the wave of enthusiasm for learning revolutionary model plays, go on to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, and win a still greater victory!

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Minority Nationality Workers in Northwest China Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 27, 1974)

"confucius advocated 'restrain oneself and return to the rites' more than two thousand years ago in order to restore reactionary rule by the slave-owners. echoing this confucian precept, the renegade and traitor lin piao attempted to restore capitalism in china. he wanted the overthrown landlords and rich peasants to ride roughshod over us labouring people again, and turn china into a colony of imperialism and social-imperialism. we'll never let such plots come to pass."

a fifty-year-old worker of uighur nationality of the power house in the sinkiangtushantze oil refinery, made these remarks at a meeting to criticize lin piao and confucius. relating his own experience as a farmhand for landlords for a dozen years in the old society, eziz said: "i was born in a poor peasant family in hotien, south sinkiang. in that man-eating old society, my family toiled from dawn to dusk but could hardly earn enough to eat. so my father took the whole family several thousand kilometres across the gobi desert to north sinkiang. my father worked for a landlord and died of overwork. my younger brother and sister were given away to others and myself worked as a farmhand when i was only thirteen. i owe my happy life today to the communist party and chairman mao."

"we, the downtrodden in the old society, cherish the new socialist society from the bottom of our hearts," he continued. "to consolidate and develop the socialist revolution and construction and the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we are determined to carry this political and ideological struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end."

there are 1,100 workers of uighur, kazakh, mongolian, hui, sibo, uzbek, tahur, tartar and man nationalities, in addition to han workers, in this big refinery in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. conscious of their role as the main force in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they write articles and speak at meetings to denounce lin piao for following in the footsteps of confucius and criticize the reactionary thinking of lin piao and confucius.

most of the workers are children of former poor peasants and herdsmen or themselves suffered greatly as peasants and herdsmen in the old society. they entered the socialist factory to become workers and cadres only after nation-

wide liberation. women workers account for 21 per cent of the total. women of minority nationalities were bound by four authorities -- political, clan, religious and masculine -- in the old society. now emancipated politically and economically, they have become workers, technicians and cadres.

the woman worker kusunhan of kazakh nationality said: "confucius alleged that 'only the highest who are the wise and the lowest who are the stupid cannot be changed' and glorified himself as a 'sage', claiming 'heaven has endowed me with virtue', in order to restore rule by the slave-owners. lin piao lauded himself as a 'superman' and 'genius' to prepare public opinion for his plot to usurp supreme party and state leadership. they were all swindlers. we poor kazakh herdsmen and other labouring people lived a miserable nomadic life for generations in outlying snowy mountains and grasslands. the kuomintang reactionaries and the feudal ruling class looked on us poor herdsmen, women in particular, as 'stupid people'. after liberation, we women, like the other kazakh labouring people, became masters of the country. thanks to the party's national policy, we kazakhs have our own industrial workers now for the first time. daughter of a poor herdsman, i came to the factory after finishing secondary school. veteran workers guided me in studying politics and learning technique. now i have "tamed" the machine as i did a fierce horse. my experiences are a powerful refutation of lin piao's fallacy of innate genius".

during the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and technicians of various nationalities in the refinery have criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao in running enterprises. adhering to the principle of self-reliance, they have made technical innovations and two major improvements on the refining equipment. the refinery doubled its refined oil output last year, compared with the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

PAINTINGS

Albums of Selected Chinese Paintings Published

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

three newly published albums of selected chinese paintings are on sale in peking, shanghai and other cities to mark the 32nd anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

chosen from among entries in last year's art exhibitions in peking, the paintings have won favourable comment from professionals, amateurs and fine art lovers.

the 18 paintings collected in the "album of selected traditional chinese paintings" are new works portraying worker-peasant-soldier heroes of our time by professional and amateur artists of traditional chinese brushwork.

the paintings "hearts of yenan people turn to chairman mao" depicts the close proletarian ties between our great leader chairman mao and the people. "taching oil workers defy winter cold" praises the oil drillers of taching, national pace-setter in industry, for their revolutionary spirit of hard work in building up the oilfield self-reliantly. "strive for another good harvest" recaptures the scene of commune members reaping a good harvest in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. "people's apples" features the close relations between the people and the people's liberation army men.

included are also paintings that mirror the revolutionary outlook of educated young people in the countryside, peasant women and children who take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the "album of selected serial pictures" consists of pictures chosen from 54 sets of serial pictures (illustrated story books) drawn during the great proletarian cultural revolution. most of them reflect the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in industry, agriculture, culture, education and health work and praise the worker-peasant-soldier heroes and their exploits.

there are also such works about great revolutionary teachers as "story about how marx studied hard" and "lenin in 1918". "song of the proletariat" describes the glorious life of eugene pottier and "norman bethune in china" praises the great international fighter for his spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. "great revolutionary, thinker and writer lu hsun"

depicts the brilliant life of this standard-bearer in china's cultural revolution.

these serial pictures with rich revolutionary content greatly surpass the pre-cultural revolution ones in artistic expression.

the "album of selected paintings by peasants of huhsien county" includes the fine paintings "veteran party secretary" and "spring weeding" shown at the 1973 show of paintings by peasants of huhsien county in northwest china's shensi province. there are also new art works like "hold fast to our guns" and "criticize confucius before confucian temple" created during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. these paintings show that workers, peasants and soldiers are masters of culture in china today and that they are using the weapon of art to promote socialist revolution and construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Reports Good Harvest of Over-Wintering Grain Crops

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 26, 1974)

east china's fukien province has reaped a good harvest of over-wintering grain crops. total output was 20 per cent higher than in 1973.

since last winter, the cadres and commune members have deepened the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and that to criticize lin piao and confucius. this has heightened their enthusiasm in farming for the revolution.

the major wheat and barley producing counties along the coast enlarged the acreage under wheat and barley and reaped an unusual good harvest thanks to careful field management this spring. seven counties in the putien area got higher yields than last year. lunghai county had a record harvest of wheat and barley. total output rose 80 per cent over last year and per-hectare yield also increased.

to win good harvests, the rural cadres and commune peasants had made sustained efforts to combat frost, drought, diseases and pests, and strengthen field management.

COAL OUTPUT

Criticism of Lin Piao, Confucius Helps North China Coal Mines Boost Production

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 26, 1974)

the tatung mining administration in north china's shansi province topped its coal production plan for january-april this year by over 500,000 tons. output increased month by month. average daily output in the four months was 30 per cent higher than in the same 1973 period, hitting an all-time high. the tatung mines now produce in one day what they did for the whole of 1948, the year before liberation.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "we need marxism in our struggle", the cadres and miners have diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. more than 3,000 spare-time theoretical study groups are in the van of the movement. the mines have made tremendous achievements during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the miners used these achievements to refute the vicious attacks by lin piao on the cultural revolution. they condemned lin piao's crimes in following the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to change the party's basic line, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and stage a capitalist restoration.

more than 2,000 miners have in the past eight years been promoted to be members of leading bodies at various levels, which are composed of old, middle-aged and young people. it has become a common practice for the miners to take part in management and the cadres in collective productive labour. the "three-in-one" technical innovations groups consisting of workers, cadres and technicians have made well over two thousand technical innovations in the past six years. thanks to their soaring socialist enthusiasm, the miners overfulfilled state production plans seven years running. coal output last year rose 40 per cent over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. all the 16 shaft mines under the administration have exceeded their designed capacity.

the revolutionary mass criticism fired the miners with socialist drive. they seized every minute in grasping revolution and promoting production. the outstanding tunnelling team headed by ma liu-hai and lien wan-lu was assigned to dig a main haulage way this march. the team members turned their hatred for lin piao and confucius and love for socialism into a motive force in production. they worked hard and topped the monthly tunnelling plan by 42 per cent.

the miners further emancipated their minds to make technical innovations after criticizing the idealist conception of history "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" preached by confucius and lin piao. opened in 1929, the yungtingchuang mine now far exceeds its designed capacity thanks to the technical innovations made after liberation. an improvement on the haulage system earlier this year has raised its underground transport efficiency threefold. now 60 per cent of the work faces under the administration have adopted its experience.

leading cadres at various levels now see more clearly the strength of the workers and rely on them in running the mines. the yunkang mine party committee submitted this year's production plan to the miners for discussion and revised it according to their suggestions. the quota was raised by 300,000 tons.

SUGAR OUTPUT

Southwest China Province Produces More Sugar

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 26, 1974)

southwest china's szechwan province, one of china's major cane-sugar producers, set a record for sugar production during the 1973-1974 refining season, with a 47.3 per cent increase over the previous season.

the province's sugar output doubled between 1970 and 1973. while going in for grain production, many communes expanded sugar-cane production in line with the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the province's sugar-cane acreage in 1973 was 56 per cent greater than in 1970, and per-unit yield went up by 43 per cent. last year, over 6,700 hectares of low-lying land by the riverside, which are unfit for growing grain crops, were turned into sugar-cane fields. this year's sugar-cane acreage again increased by nine per cent and most areas adopted good strains.

the number of modern refineries in szechwan has grown from 12 to 18 since the beginning of the cultural revolution. there has also been a marked increase in the number of small semi-mechanized sugar refineries run by counties and

rural people's communes. counties in remote mountain areas which did not produce any sugar before are now self-sufficient in sugar.

bagasse and residual juice are used for making alcohol as well as insecticides, chemical fertilizer and paper. eighty per cent of the alcohol produced in the province is now extracted from residual juice.

FARM MACHINES

Northeast China Province Turns Out More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 27, 1974)

workers of the farm machinery industry in northeast china's liaoning province are working at full blast to increase production. large numbers of farm machines are being shipped to the countryside. output of big and medium-sized tractors in the first four months of this year was double that in the same 1973 period, and hand tractors, deep-well drilling equipment and diesel engines rose by 35.8 per cent, 86.5 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers concentrated on criticizing lin piao for following the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. this has greatly raised their socialist enthusiasm. the workers said: "lin piao wanted to put the clock back while we want to continue the revolution and go on advancing. we'll provide agriculture with more farm machines and contribute our share to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

revolution and production went full steam ahead at the anshan red flag tractor plant. it fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter of this year ten days ahead of time, and made still greater progress in april. the shenyang small tractor plant last year produced 22 times as many hand tractors as in 1965. thanks to workers' technical innovations, the plant in the first four months registered a 40 per cent increase in the output of hand tractors over the same 1973 period.

the farm machinery industry departments sent cadres, workers and technicians to the countryside to solicit the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants earlier this year. on this basis and in accordance with local weather forecasts, arrangements were made to turn out more equipment for combating drought in spring and waterlogging in the coming autumn. pump factories in shenyang and yingkou are making concerted efforts to turn out big axial-flow pumps so that they will be available before the flood season sets in. many factories have helped train commune members in the minority areas as farm machine operators and repairers.

SELECTIVE TRIALS FOR 7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Holds National Basketball Selective Trials for Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

china's national basketball selective trials for the seventh asian games in teheran later this year were held here between may 21 and 26.

participating in the trials were ten top men's and women's basketball teams which were winners in the first stage of the 1974 national basketball tournament. the participants showed better physique, skills and tactics as a result of their conscientious training prior to the trials. they displayed remarkable speed and shooting accuracy during the trials. many young players made their appearance with an entirely new outlook. their great vigour and daring won favourable comments from the spectators.

some of the matches were held in factories and rural areas for the benefit of workers and peasants who appreciated the arrangement very much.

basketball is one of the most popular sports in china. promoted under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports, it has enjoyed a tremendous mass following, and the skills in the game have been improved steadily, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. young people in both urban and rural areas join the game in their millions. factories and mines,

people's communes, government departments, army units and schools all have their own basketball teams and playgrounds.

chinese basketball teams have toured many asian, african, latin american and european countries in the past few years and many foreign basketball teams have come to china for friendly visits and matches. this has strengthened friendship and mutual understanding between the people and players of china and other countries.

on the strength of the selective trials, a men's and a women's basketball teams will be picked by the selective committee to represent the people's republic of china at the 7th asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese and Argentine Men's Basketball Games Hold Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

the argentine national men's youth basketball team had a thrilling friendly match with the men's basketball team of the peking physical culture institute in the capital indoor stadium here this evening before a capacity crowd of 18,000 cheering spectators.

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, was present at the friendly match. he met rodolfo traversi, deputy secretary of state for sports and tourism of argentina, felix domingo galimi, president of the argentine sports confederation, and alfredo montan, leader of the visiting team, prior to the match and had a friendly conversation with them. hua kuo-feng also went down to the court and met with the chinese and argentine basketball players and cordially shook hands with them. they were photographed together.

present at the meeting and the match were chuang tse-tung and li ching-chuan, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; tung shou-yi, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; and leading members of organizations concerned, including mou tso-yun, chen teh-ho, wang fu-yung, wang to and yu chang-ching.

e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here, was also present on the occasions.

averaging 19 years old, the players of the argentine team show an all-round development in their mastery of the game. the team emerged victor at the south american youth basketball championships held last december with teams from eight countries taking part. the argentine players demonstrated good springiness and dexterity in playing and were good at shooting right from the first whistle this evening.

the host team, while enlarging its zone of defence to break the guest team's fine teamwork, employed long passes in combination with breakthroughs to score via jump shots right under the basket. the host team led by 51:44 at half time.

though behind in score, the argentine national men's youth team did not feel disheartened but rather played with still greater drive and initiative. they employed the tactics of close man-to-man play trying to keep the host team from launching offensives while shooting actively from around the key hole. but the host team, packing ever greater power in their play, were active in intercepting passes and controlling backboard rebounds and launched quick offensives as soon as they got the ball. and their successful game kept them in the lead all the time. the match ended 92:77 in favour of the host team. the excellent performance and good sportsmanship of the players of the two countries won warm applauses again and again from the spectators.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon went to the guest house and met with edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the conservative party, and all members of his party and the accompanying correspondents.

premier chou en-lai had a conversation with mr. heath in a friendly atmosphere.

present at the meeting and the conversation were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, and li chiang, chiao kuan-hua, wang hai-jung, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien, chang yi-chun, tang wen-sheng, lien cheng-pao, wang nung-sheng and tsai chi-chuan.

present at the meeting and the conversation were also british ambassador to china j. addis, members of heath's party sir timothy kitson, douglas hurd and william waldegrave, and first secretary of the british embassy in china i.c. orr.

earlier, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and mr. edward heath continued their talks in a friendly atmosphere.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

edward heath, former prime minister of the united kingdom and leader of the conservative party, gave a return banquet here this evening.

among the guests were teng hsiao-ping, chinese vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei and chiao kuan-hua, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; pei shih-chang and hua lo-keng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of government departments concerned, peking press organizations, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations.

attending the banquet were members of mr. heath's party, british ambassador to china j. addis and diplomatic officials of the british embassy.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and the united kingdom were hung in the banquet hall.

mr. heath and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet.

mr. heath said in his speech: "tomorrow i leave peking at the end of the first stage of my visit to the people's republic of china.

"my companions and i are most grateful for all the help and hospitality which we have been shown by so many people.

"i have greatly profited from my discussions with chairman mao tsetung and from the talks which i have had over several days with you, mr. vice-premier, and your colleagues, and today, with premier chou en-lai.

"we are agreed that the relations between our two peoples are flourishing.

"i have gained a deeper understanding of the thought which lies behind the policies of your government.

"this understanding will be valuable to me in working for the further strengthening of the friendship between our peoples.

"we have also agreed together on the need for growing strength and unity in europe.

"this is a cause which, in the interests of the british people, i intend to pursue with all possible determination."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said in his speech:

"mr. heath attaches importance to developing sino-british relations, and more than once he indicated his wish to pay china a friendly visit and to establish contacts with the leaders of our country. his current visit to china has yielded positive results. in the last few days, mr. heath had a friendly meeting and an unconstrained conversation with chairman mao tsetung, and held wide-ranging talks and a frank exchange of views with premier chou en-lai and myself on the international situation and on questions of common interest. wherever you went, you were welcomed by the chinese people. we are sure that your visit will make a beneficial contribution to increasing mutual understanding between china and britain and developing their relations."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping requested mr. heath, upon his return, to convey the greetings and respects of the chinese people to the british people.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the united kingdom respectively. at the banquet, guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the enhancement of the friendship between the peoples of china and britain.

Former British Prime Minister Heath Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, and his entourage visited peking university this morning in the company of hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

beating drums and gongs and singing and dancing, teachers and students of the university enthusiastically greeted mr. heath and the other distinguished guests from britain. accompanied by wang lien-lung, chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, the british guests listened to a discussion by the third-year students of the english specialty. the students exchanged in english their experience and gains in following the principle of running the university in an open-door way. mr. heath wished the students continuous progress in study.

the british guests then viewed the archaeological specimen exhibition room of the department of history where teachers and students of the archaeological specialty told the

visitors how they integrated the study of historical relics with the current class struggle, particularly with the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius. the distinguished guests from britain also visited the pharmaceutical factory run by the university and attended a theatrical performance by student amateurs.

today mr. edward heath also went to see the french industrial, scientific and technical exhibition now being held here at the peking exhibition centre, in the company of etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, with mr. khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, as the head and mr. ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, as the deputy head, paid an official goodwill visit to the people's republic of china during the period from april 1 to may 27, 1974 and was accorded a warm welcome and a grand and cordial reception by the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china met deputy prime minister khieu samphan, special adviser ieng sary and other distinguished guests from cambodia. samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and prime minister penn nouth were present at the meeting. the meeting proceeded from start to finish in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality, friendship and militant solidarity.

the chinese and cambodian sides held talks on the new situation of the cambodian people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, the current international situation and issues of common concern.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and kang mao-chao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to cambodia.

taking part in the talks on the cambodian side were: khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia; ieng sary, special adviser to the office of the deputy prime minister; ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth; tiv ol, vice-minister of information and propaganda; and toch kham doeun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of cambodia to the people's republic of china.

over the past four years, the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, relying closely on the people, persevering in the position of independence, initiative and self-reliance and adhering to the correct line of the people's war, have defeated the u.s. imperialist barbarous invasion, liberated more than 90 per cent of all the territory of cambodia and more than 5.5 million out of the whole population of seven million, shattered the u.s. plan of "khmerization" of the war and plunged into a dire predicament the traitorous clique of lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, cheng heng, in tam, long boret and sosthene fernandez in phnom penh. by their victories, the cambodian people have not only laid a solid foundation for the independence and liberation of cambodia and done their part in the just cause of the three indochinese peoples, but also greatly inspired all other oppressed nations and peoples in their liberation struggles and made an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of asia and the whole world.

the chinese side highly acclaims the dauntless heroism and the valiant and staunch revolutionary spirit displayed by the fraternal cambodian people in their just war to resist u.s. imperialism and punish the traitorous clique in phnom penh with lon nol as its chieftain; it warmly congratulates the cambodian people on the brilliant

victories they have won in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the chinese people are infinitely proud of having the heroic cambodian people as their comrades-in-arms. they extend a high salute to the fraternal cambodian people.

the chinese side reiterates that it firmly supports the five-point declaration issued by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia, both of which were reaffirmed by the cambodian national congress held from july 19 to 21, 1973, and firmly supports and assists the cambodian people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and the traitorous clique in phnom penh.

the chinese side notes with pleasure the ever higher international prestige of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia -- the sole legal government of the cambodian people -- with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as its deputy prime minister. at the same time, the chinese side warmly congratulates the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia on the complete success of its recent visit to eleven countries in asia, africa and europe. the chinese side reiterates that the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the unied nations and all the organizations related to it should be restored and that the representatives of the traitorous clique in phnom penh should be expelled from the united nations.

the chinese side condemns u.s. imperialism for continuing its war of aggression against cambodia by making use of he traitorous lon nol clique as its tool. the u.s. government should stop its aggression against cambodia and all its support and assistance to the traitorous clique in phnom penh. the cambodian question should be settled by the cambodian people themselves free from outside interference.

the chinese people are convinced that the heroic cambodian people, holding high the banner of determination in fighting, will certainly realize the five-point declaration and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia and build on the basis of territorial integrity a new cambodia that is truly independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous.

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia expresses deep thanks to the chinese government and people for rendering all-out moral, material and diplomatic support and assistance of various forms to the cambodian people

in their struggle for popular and national liberation against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the victories won by the cambodian people in their struggle in the past four years and more are inseparable from the help rendered by the fraternal chinese people.

during this visit, the cambodian delegation expresses their admiration for the successes achieved by the chinese people, the chinese government and the communist party of china in various fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the central committee of the party with chairman mao tsetung as its illustrious leader. both the progress and the development attained by the chinese people through tenacious struggle fully demonstrate that the chinese people have grasped and deeply comprehended marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought -- the weapon guiding them from victory to victory.

the cambodian people regard the victories of the chinese people as their own victories, and the chinese people and china as a powerful backing and a reliable rear area of the cambodian struggle for popular and national liberation.

the cambodian side firmly supports the chinese people's struggle for the liberation of taiwan province, which is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

both sides hold that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the whole world. its basic characteristic is great disorder under heaven. the rivalry between the superpowers and their aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder everywhere are sharpening all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world, increasing the awakening of the people and arousing them to resistance. the old order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. the people of all countries are advancing triumphantly amidst the turbulence. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this is the historical trend that no force on earth can resist. the two sides firmly stand by all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations and resolutely support their just struggles.

the two sides express heartfelt joy at the significant changes taking place in indochina, which are increasingly favourable to the people. they warmly congratulate the heroic vietnamese people on the great victory they have won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they firmly support the just struggle of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of

south viet nam to defend and consolidate the achievements of revolution, as well as the six-point proposal for achieving peace and national concord in south viet nam put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on march 22, 1974. they condemn the united states and the saigon administration for perpetrating incessant violations and sabotage of the paris agreement on viet nam and thus maintaining tension in south viet nam. the united states and the saigon administration should stop all their acts violating and sabotaging the paris agreement.

the two sides warmly congratulate the heroic lao people on the great victory they have won in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they sincerely wish the lao people continued advance on the basis of the formation of the provisional national union government and the national coalition political council of laos and continuous new successes in their cause of building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

the two side express firm support for the just struggle of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. all u.s. forces should be withdrawn from south korea. the korean question should be settled by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

the two sides firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle against israeli zionist aggression and for the recovery of the occupied territories and the full restitution of the national rights of the people of palestine.

the two sides hail the glorious birth of the republic of guinea-bissau amidst armed struggle.

the two sides firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggles against portuguese colonial rule and against racism in rhodesia and south africa.

the two sides hold that the rise of the numerous third world countries of asia, africa and latin america is a major event inspiring the people throughout the world. these countries have strengthened their unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and power politics and are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. both sides pledge that, as members of the third world, they will unswervingly stand together with the other countries and peoples of asia, africa and latin america and resolutely support them in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect national resources.

china and cambodia are friendly neighbours; the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the two sides note with satisfaction that the profound friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples, which have been tested in protracted revolutionary struggles, have been steadily consolidated and developed. the agreement signed between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia on china's gratis provision of military equipment and supplies to cambodia in 1974 is another vivid expression of the militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples.

the two sides note with full satisfaction that the official goodwill visit of the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by mr. khieu samphan and mr. ieng sary to the people's republic of china has been a complete success. this visit has made a significant contribution to strengthening the militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples and further developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

the delegation of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia expresses deep thanks for the warm hospitality of the chinese people, the chinese government and the communist party of china. during its visit in china, the delegation is very glad to see that, whether in the capital peking, in szechwan or in sinkiang, the fraternal chinese people regard the cambodian people as their close comrades-in-arms. it wishes that the chinese people, the chinese government and the communist party of china will continuously win great victories under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

peking, may 27, 1974

Cambodian Delegation Led by Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia with khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, as its leader and ieng sary, special adviser to the deputy prime minister's office, as its deputy leader successfully concluded its official, friendly visit to china and left here for home this morning by special plane via hanoi.

members of the delegation minister ieng thirith and vice-minister tiv ol left by the same plane.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese party and government leaders yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, wu teh and su chen-hua and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth were present.

a grand ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. the distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by chinese party and government leaders, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

the departing guests then went round to say good-bye to the well-wishers. the airport resounded with music and cheering. people waved multi-coloured streamers and flowers, and youngsters sang and danced, to express the chinese people's fraternal militant friendship for the cambodian people engaged in a heroic fighting and to congratulate the cambodian delegation on its successful visit to china. militiamen presented arms to salute the cambodian comrades-in-arms as they walked past. delegation leader khieu samphan and deputy leader ieng sary kept waving to the crowd in acknowledgement.

members of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, general duong sam ol and his wife, thiounn prasith and ambassador toch kham doeun, and deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry kao chien-chung are accompanying the delegation to hanoi.

also present at the airport to see the cambodian comrades-in-arms off were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; lin chiao-chih and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, chang hsien-yueh, wei po-ting, ma ning, kung chao-nien, chu hui-fen, ting hsueh-sung, teng kang and chou jung-kuo; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune lu yi.

on hand were members of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. in peking chau seng, chan youran and his wife, keat chhon and his wife, van piny and his wife, and members of the royal family and other cambodian friends.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian External Secretary Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, has sent a message to foreign minister chi peng-fei, expressing deep sympathy on the recent earthquake in the szechwan and yunnan provinces. the message reads:

"i and all canadians have been distressed to learn of the earthquake which occurred in china's provinces of szechwan and yunnan on may 11 and may 12 and which caused significant damage and loss of life. i should like to convey, on behalf of the canadian government and people, my deep expressions of sympathy."

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Havana, May 25, 1974)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang te-chun gave a reception here on the evening of may 23 celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the cuba-china friendship association.

present on the occasion were president of the association baldomero alvarez rios, director of the department of asian and oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign relations ana maria gonzalez and other cuban officials.

representatives of chinese residents in cuba also attended.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Kinkazu Saionji of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met with the japanese friend kinkazu saionji and his wife yukie saionji. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

kazuteru saionji, elder son of mr. kinkazu saionji, and his wife tomoko saionji, akihiro saionji, second son, and his wife kazuki saionji as well as makoto takahashi, secretary, were present on the occasion.

on hand also were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friends with foreign countries, and yu li-chun, sun ping-hua, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and han ping-pei.

Japanese Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

the japanese friendship delegation of the council of presidents of metropolis, do, fu and prefecture assemblies with katoji kohara as its head and shoichi suzuki as its deputy head gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including yueh tai-heng, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, li yung-ting and chang chang.

present were the members of the delegation and diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here.

last friday afternoon, the japanese friends visited the peking municipal revolutionary committee. vice-chairman hsu yun-pei received them and chatted with them amicably.

while in china, the japanese friends visited kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow and peking, calling at a factory, a people's commune and schools and also touring places of historical interest.

the delegation is to leave peking for home via kwangchow tomorrow.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds 1974 National Convention

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 25, 1974)

the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held its 1974 national convention here today. hisao kuroda, chairman, seimin miyazaki, director general, and over 300 representatives of the association from various parts of the country attended the convention.

attending the convention on invitation were leading members of various circles concerned kenzo nakajima, kaheita okazaki, sadao furuya, takeo ito, tokumatsu sakamoto, kazuo ichien, teiji hagiwara, tadashi yaoita,

masao shimizu; and saga governor sunao ikeda and shimane governor shinichiro date who have just returned from a visit to china.

representatives of the communist party of japan (left), the japan socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party also attended.

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li lien-ching, counsellor, of the chinese embassy here, and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

in his speech, hisao kuroda said that it is a joy to hold this convention in the present situation when the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples are developing with a boundlessly bright future.

he pointed out that big changes of historical importance have come about in international relations. countries of the third world, which are subjected to exploitation and oppression by the two super-powers, the united states and the soviet union, are awakening politically with each passing day. they demand independence and oppose other countries' plunder of their national resources, and have begun to materialize this demand.

kuroda said: there is now a favourable international situation for japan-china friendship. in this favourable domestic and international situation, we should exert our utmost to promote the advance of the japan-china friendship movement in big strides.

kuroda denounced a handful of japanese reactionaries including the "seirankai" (blue storm society) for their despicable acts of sabotage against japan-china friendship. he pointed out that behind the "seirankai" and its like, there is a reactionary force attempting to carry out fascism and recover militarism. he said, "we must wage a firm struggle against this reactionary force."

kuroda severely condemned the soviet union for pursuing imperialist policies. he said: on the one hand, the soviet union has rejected the just japanese national demand -- return of the northern territories, thus revealing its imperialist nature. on the other hand, it attempts to drag japan into its "asian collective security system" so as to put japan under its military control. we will never allow this. we should make more efforts to strive for the elimination of the japan-u.s. "security treaty". we must carry on a strenuous struggle against militarism and fascism, for the promotion of friendship between japan and china, and for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

li lien-ching then read out the message to the convention sent by the china-japan friendship association through the

chinese embassy to japan. on behalf of the chinese embassy, he also extended to the convention warm congratulation on its complete success.

many guests from various parts of the country in their speeches congratulated the convention on its success.

in the afternoon, director general seimin miyazaki made a report on the work of 1973 and gave a summing up of the work. vice-director general michio iwamura submitted to the convention a draft of the 1974 action policy.

the convention was followed by a film show at which the chinese color feature "fiery year" was shown.

Japanese Delegation of Printing Industry Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

hsu kuang-hsiao, a leading member of the chinese publication administration, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the japanese delegation of printing industry with tetsuo oga as its leader and kaichi sawamura as deputy leader.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal publication bureau and publishing and printing circles. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly meeting.

the japanese delegation arrived here on may 25 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Friendship Visiting Group from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the friendship visiting group from korea with kim byong kun, vice-chairman of the north hamgyong provincial administrative committee, as its leader and li dong chan, head of a department under the committee of service for the people, as its deputy leader.

present at the meeting was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan and leading members and staff members of departments concerned kung hsiao, chang chang, li keng-hsin, chu kun and tung ying-lieh.

Friendship Delegation of Chinese People's Liberation Army Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

a friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army with li ta, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, as its leader and sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, as its deputy leader left peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea.

seeing them off at the airport were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned lu jen-tsan, hsueh shao-ching, tuan su-chuan and yin tso-chen.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and senior colonel kang song chol, military attache of the korean embassy in china.

Chinese PLA Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 27, 1974)

a friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here by special plane today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea.

the delegation is led by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, with sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, as deputy leader.

among those present at the airport to greet the delegation were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff; major general li si won and lieutenant general kim ryong yon.

present also on the occasion were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and tie lei, military attache of the embassy.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

New Malagasy Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

armand rajaonarivelo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this morning.

commercial counsellor raoely-james was present on the occasion.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "New Development of Friendly Relations between China and Malaysia"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "new development of friendly relations between china and malaysia". the full text of the editorial reads:.

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein is arriving in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guest from malaysia.

malaysia is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in southeast asia with an industrious people and abundant resources. after prime minister abdul razak assumed office in 1970 he proclaimed the pursuance of a foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment. in recent years, the malaysian government has consistently strengthened relations with the countries in southeast asia and other countries of the third world, supported the proposal for declaring the indian ocean a peaceful zone, supported the arab people in their just struggle against israeli aggression and joined other countries of the third world in opposing big-power hegemonism and power politics. the proposal put forward by malaysia to make southeast asia a zone of peace and neutrality has won the sympathy and support of many countries of the third world.

the people of china and malaysia enjoy a long-standing, traditional friendship. friendly contacts between the two peoples date back to pre-christian times. in recent years, their friendly relations were resumed and developed, with trade delegations exchanged and cultural and sports interflows carried out between the two countries. the representative of the malaysian government to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly in 1971 voted in favour of restoring to china its lawful rights in the united nations. not long ago, prime minister abdul razak stated explicitly that taiwan is a part of china's territory.

in the course of prime minister abdul razak's visit in china, leaders of the chinese and malaysian governments are scheduled to hold talks and sign an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments. this will turn a new page in the relations between china and malaysia. it is in complete accord with the aspirations and interests of the people of china and malaysia for our two countries to establish and develop friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. the chinese people enthusiastically welcome and greet the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and malaysia.

china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. the chinese government and people have always resolutely supported the third world countries and the people of the world as a whole in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. it is our consistent stand to establish and develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we hold that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of a country should be handled by the people of that country themselves. the social system of each country can be chosen and determined only by the people of that country themselves, and no interference by external forces is allowed.

prime minister abdul razak's present visit to china will surely make positive contributions to further promoting and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and malaysia. we wish the distinguished malaysian guests a complete success in their visit.

Peking Reception in Honor of Malaysian Correspondents

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1974)

peking press circles gave a reception here this evening in honour of the malaysian correspondents who have come to cover the forthcoming visit to china of malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak bin datuk hussein.

among the guests were john nettleton, director of planning of the ministry of information of malaysia, and taminuddin b. abdul karim, controller of news of radio malaysia.

present were leading members of peking press organizations and the information department of the foreign ministry, including li tse-fu, teng kang, wang chen, chen chun and shih hai-yun.

li tse-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and mazlan bin nordin, editor-in-chief of "utusan melayu" of malaysia, proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples and journalists of china and malaysia.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Princess Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1974)

her highness princess lamia, wife of prince moulay abdallah of the kingdom of morocco, and her party wound up a friendly visit to china and left kwangchow for home by train today via shumchun.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by li chien-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chiao ling, wife of chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao, who had accompanied the distinguished moroccan guests here from peking.

after her arrival here yesterday, princess lamia visited the exhibition hall of the chinese export commodities fair. at a rural people's commune, the princess acquainted herself with the production, water conservancy works and home life of commune members. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of princess lamia and other distinguished guests.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to nepal and for consultations about the signing of a new sino-nepalese trade agreement.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade.

on hand were also nepalese and burmese ambassadors to china kshatra bickram rana and u thein maung.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Tennis Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 27, 1974)

the pakistan tennis team flew to kwangchow this afternoon after completing its friendly visit and matches here.

while in shanghai, the pakistan tennis team had matches in the three events of men's singles, women's singles and men's doubles with the shanghai tennis team and the joint team of kiangsu and fukien provinces. the guest team beat the joint team by three matches to two but lost to shanghai 1-4. their good sportsmanship and skills as shown in the friendly matches won the admiration of the spectators.

yeh chang-ming, a member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned watched the first friendly contest.

the shanghai branch of the chinese tennis association gave a banquet in honour of the pakistan tennis team after its arrival from peking on may 22. the pakistan tennis players had joint practices and exchanged experience with their chinese counterparts. the pakistan players also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune where they were warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Reception Given in Yemen Arab Republic for Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 25, 1974)

mohammed abdel wudud, minister of health of the yemen arab republic, held a reception here today to bid farewell to a group of chinese medical team members who were leaving for home after accomplishing their assignments and to welcome another group which arrived recently.

in a speech at the reception, mohammed abdel wudud said, "the efforts made by the chinese medical team for strengthening the yemeni health work are a true expression of the firm friendship and profound relations between

the yemeni and chinese peoples." he wished that the cooperation between the two countries be broadened daily and the friendship between the two peoples strengthened continuously.

present at the reception were mohammed al-khawi, under-secretary of the ministry of health, other officials of the ministry and famous personnel of the yemeni medical circles.

li ching-chun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here was also present.

SOVIET UNION AND UNITED STATES

Piece of Waste Paper, Sheer Fraud

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1974)

the state of affairs in the last two years since the signing of the soviet-u.s. "agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" has shown once again that any agreement of treaty between the two superpowers is really nothing more than a piece of waste paper and sheer fraud, no matter how they have lauded it to the skies.

the soviet-u.s. "agreement" was signed in may, 1972, but in the ensuing two years, the development of nuclear weapons by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s.a., not only is quite unrestrained but, on the contrary, has become more acute and pronounced. a new nuclear arms race between the soviet union and the united states has begun on the very day the agreement was signed.

right after the signing of the "agreement", the soviet union and the u.s. began to find all kinds of excuses to start more intense nuclear arms expansion. the soviet revisionist clique claimed that this "agreement" "is unable to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war" and that the soviet union would "take all necessary measures to strengthen its own defensive capacity". they asserted bluntly that in order to "seek strategic superiority over the u.s.", the soviet union "will spare no money to strengthen national defence and develop the armed forces" and to "continue the stockpiling and perfection

of weapons, first of all nuclear weapons" so that soviet military capacity may "be kept at the highest level." u.s. military chieftains have also stressed that the u.s. must "have an adequate deterrent which is fully equal to that of the soviet union" and that it "must continue to modernize and to improve the readiness of its combat forces".

taking advantage of the "agreement", the soviet revisionists have established its quantitative superiority in inter-continental missiles and are trying in every possible way to surpass the united states in quality as well. since the soviet union is lagging far behind the u.s. in multiple independently targetable missiles which are capable of attacking many strategic targets of the opposite side, the improvement of the guidance system and prefection of the technique of multiple independently targetable missiles has become a key point in soviet nuclear arms expansion. it was reported that on the very day of the signing of the "agreement" in 1972, the soviet union lost no time in conducting tests on this kind of missile. more than 100 tests of inter-continental missiles were conducted in 1973. the soviet union has conducted 30 underground nuclear tests on minimizing nuclear warheads and raising the explosive power per unit weight since may, 1972, including 16 in 1973 alone, the highest in recent years. in the past two years, it has accelerated the building of missile-carrying nuclear submarines and long-range strategic "backfire" bombers.

in face of the ever increasing acceleration of soviet nuclear arms expansion, the u.s. ruling circles cannot reconcile themselves to this state of affairs and have declared once and again that they "cannot put up with it" and must "show response". they therefore increased the military expenditure in fiscal 1975 to 91,000 million dollars, a record high in history. they have begun revising the "nuclear deterrent strategy" which requires that u.s. strategic nuclear units have the strength not only to attack soviet cities but also to hit soviet military targets with greater impact so as to strengthen the nuclear deterrence against soviet revisionism. to cope with soviet multiple independently targetable missiles, the u.s. is stepping up its efforts to change its existing strategic missiles into multiple independently targetable missiles. in addition, it is energetically conducting researches on and building "trident" missile submarines and b-1 strategic bombers, etc., so as to check soviet nuclear expansion on the sea and in the air.

the may 1972 "agreement" was the product of the first phase of the so-called "strategic arms limitation talks" (salt) between the two superpowers. the second phase of salt which started in november 1972 was aimed at signing in 1974 a "permanent agreement between the u.s.s.r. and

u.s.a. on certain measures in the field of strategic offensive arms limitation". but the object of both sides is to develop its own nuclear strength and restrict the other side so that its own nuclear weapons will surpass those of the other side and overwhelm it.

as soon as the second phase of salt began, the u.s. congress demanded that in its talks with the soviet union, the u.s. government should not be in an inferior position but maintain forever u.s. nuclear arms superiority in the "permanent agreement". the u.s. openly pointed out during the talks that "the u.s. is not in a position to tolerate the numerical advantages presently possessed by the soviet union". the u.s. wanted the soviet union to reduce the number of its inter-continental missiles, in order to maintain an "essential equivalence" with the u.s. but, the soviet revisionists, on the pretext of maintaining the "basic principle of equal security", called for the "freezing" of the quota on the number of missiles stipulated in the "agreement", in an attempt to keep its lead in the number of inter-continental missiles. the soviet revisionists tried to limit by every means the technical development on u.s. nuclear weapons and strategic bombers carrying nuclear warheads, while leaving unimpaired its own superiority in throw-weight. at the same time, the u.s. wanted to limit the soviet advantage on throw-weight, while leaving intact its superiority in nuclear technique. the limitation of multiple independently targetable missiles was the key issue of the second phase of salt. fearing that the soviet revisionists would surpass it on this matter, the u.s. called for cessation of multiple-warheads missile tests by the two sides, while on the contrary the soviet revisionists demanded a ban on deployment, and no restriction on tests, in order to overtake the u.s. besides, the soviet revisionists proposed a restriction on all nuclear weapons which can reach soviet territory as strategic offensive weapons, trying in this way to limit the tactical nuclear weapons the u.s. deployed in western europe; while the u.s. was against this and demanded that the soviet union remove the intermediate range missiles it deployed in east europe. the second phase of salt has basically run into an impasse because of the bitter brawl. in his visit to the soviet union last march, u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger tried but failed to make a "conceptual breakthrough" with the soviet union on the limitation of strategic arms. in a statement to u.s. newsmen in washington last april, kissinger said that the u.s. and the soviet union "will not have a permanent agreement (on strategic arms limitation) this year". u.s. vice-president gerald ford said that the best way to reach a satisfactory agreement is to maintain the u.s. military strength. u.s. deputy secretary of defence william clements pointed out in washington ten days ago that the u.s. must maintain

its nuclear superiority over the soviet union. he considered that "no united states' interest has greater potential importance for the american people than the one involving strategic nuclear weapons", and that "we must be just as tough as the soviets". he was firmly against the signing of a so-called "permanent agreement", which "isn't worth the paper it's written on".

the ever fiercer nuclear arms race between the u.s. and the soviet union tells the people more clearly that any "agreement" or "treaty" concluded between the two superpowers are out and out fraud, and are intended in essence, for bigger and fiercer contention. so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, the world will have no tranquility, no "lasting peace", no "peace in one generation".

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